Bombay Gazet

Volume 34. Wednesday, December 17, 1823.

Advertisement.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's, and the Hon'ble Company's Military Civil and Marine Services to a Ball and Supper, on the 1st of January at nine o'Clock.

BRUCE SETON,
A. D. C.

Advertisement

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissary Generals Office for the Supply of the undermentioned materials required for the Construction of a Panopticon.

The Tenders to express the Rate of Articles per Candy (or 560lbs) or Maund (28lbs.) Of the smaller articles the rate to be stated per number.

Tenders will be received either for the whole or for part of the materials. The whole of the materials to be delivered within six weeks from the date of the acceptance of the Tender. The materials to be subject to the approval of the Commissariat.

The articles to be delivered near the Jew's Burying Ground and into the charge of the Civil Engineer. No Tenders will be received after noon of the 10th January 1824.

Security must be given for the performance of the Contract.

List of the different articles required for Building the Penitentiary.

12,000 Matoonga Baskets.
6,000 Candies Course Chunam,
5,400 Candies sand,
1,700 Brass Rough Stone,
5,000 Earthen Pots,
2,600 Earthen Condies,
500 Wooden Ghumels to hold the Chunam,
5 Maunds Bengal Twine,
5,000 Maunds fine Chunam,
800 Large Brushes,
5,000 Cocoanut Shells,
3,000 Brooms,
75 Pair Garnet Hinges,
36 Door Locks,
40 Pair Round Bolts,
10 Maunds Two pointed nails,
180 Do. Europe nails of 3 by 4 Inches,
10 Do. Chalk,
168 Corge large Rafters,
40 Corge middle Rafters.
10 Do. small Rafters,
20 Do. Dooka Rafters,
400 Maunds Coir,
100 Do. Jagree,
100 Do. Googul,
100 Do. Cauth,
50 Do. Parahs,
50 Parahs Galnut,
5,700 Flagstones,
43 Maunds Steel,
40 Do. Batten Nails,
40 Do. Europe Nails of 5 Inches,
800,000 Tiles,
2000 Ridge Tiles,
1½ Maund Red Oaker,
50 Corge Heady Plank,
12 Pair Iron Round Bolts, of 7 Inches,
2000 Covets Dungaree,
60 Pair Balcony Hinges of 12 Inches,
10 Pair Iron Spring Bolts of 18 Inches,
33 Pair——do. of 6 Inches,
110 Pair Balcony Hinges of 10 Inches,
1 Maund Brass Wire,
21 Pound Copper Sheet,
25 Do. Copper Wire,
50 Maunds Dammer,
80 Do. Oil,
1000 Wonda Wood,
600 Border Stone,
75 Pair Hook Hinges,
36 Pad Locks,
10 Maund Mineral Brown Paint,
2000 Covets Red Mat,
20 Tubs,
40 Pickaxes,
60 Hoes,
30 Iron Crow Bars,
9 Large Hammers,

J. MOLESWORTH.
Assist. Com. Genl.

BOMBAY,
COM. GENL'S. OFFICE,
16th *December* 1823.

જાહેરખબર

ખબર·ફીમાંથી·આપીશું*

પરાતાવાનુ·ઘર·બાંધવા·શારૂં

હેઠલ·જાહેર·ફીયેલે

ઈ છે·તે·પુરો·પાડ

ફીયેલાં·ઠંતરાજ·પત

જંનરલની·આજ્ઞીશમે

અને·તે·ઠંતરાજ

દર·ખાંડી· ૧ ·નો·અ

રતલનો· અથવા· ર

મંણનો·ભાવ·લખી

અને·તાંધેલી·જ

તી·પરમાંણેનો·

ણાંવવો*

અને·ઈ·૧૮

પવાનું·ઠંતરાજ

શે·તે·લેશે * અ

આપવાનું· ઠરી· અ

લેશે *

અને·જે·દીનથી·તે

પતર·ઠબુલ·થઈ·તે·ત

ઽ અઠવાડીમાંમો·શાં

લે·ઠરવો·જોઈઈ*

અને·ઈ·શાંમાંન· ઠ

ટને·પરશંન·પડતો·જોઈઈ

શાંમાંન·ઈઆકુદી·લોઠો·

રશતાંન· આગલ· પોહો·

શીવીલ·ઈંજનીઅરને· ઈવ

ને·ઈ·ઝંતરા જ પતર·તારીખ
જનેવારી· ૧૮૨૪ ને·દી
અંધી·લેશે·તેઉવાર પછે·

ઝંતરા જ· પુરું·પાડવા
ન·આપવો·જોઇશે*
તાવાનુ· ઘર·બાંધ
રું·જુદો·જુદો·શાંમાં
જોઇશે·તેઉની·ટીપ *
મડુંગાની·ટોપલીઓ*
ખાંડી·જાડો·ચુનો *
ખાંડી·રેતી*
બરાશ·બાંધેઝાંમનાં
પથર *
ટોરીની·ધાધરો*
રોરીની·ઝંડીઓ*
ો·જરવાની·લાઝ
ની·ગમેલો *
મણ·ધંગાલી·અૂતલી
મણ·જીણો·ચુનો *
૦૦ મોટા·બરશ*
૦૦ નરીઅલનાં·છલાં*
૦૦ જાઉફુ*
૭૫ જોડી·ગારનીટ·મીલ
ગારાં*
૩૬ દરવાજાનાં·ટાલાં*
૪૦ જોડા·ગોલ·બોલટો*
૧૦ મણ·નુરી*
૧૮૦ મણ·વેલાની·ખીલા·
૩ થીને· ૪ ઇંચ·સુધી

મીનાં*
૧૦ મણ·ચાઉ*
૧૬૮ ઝુડી·મોટા·વાંશા*
૪૦ ઝુડી·વચવાંધેનાં·વાંશા
૧૦ ઝુડી·નાંધલા·વાંશા *
૨૦ ઝુડીકુઝા·વાંશા*
૪૦૦ મણ·ઝાથો*
૧૦૦ મણ·ગોર*
૧૦૦ મણ·ગુગલ*
૧૦૦ મણ·ઝાથ*
૫૦ પરા·ગાલનટ*
૫૭૦૦ લાદીનાં·પથરો*
૪૩ મણ·તીખું*
૪૦ મણ·રીપનાં·ખીલા*
૪૦ મણ·વેલાંતી·ખીલા*
૫ ઇંચનાં*
૮૦૦૦૦ નલીઆં*
૨૦૦૦ નલીઆંનાં·થાંપા*
૧૧૧ મણ·ગેરૂ*
૫૦ ઝુડી·ઈદનાં·પાટીઆં*
૧૨ જોડા· લોઢોડાંનાં·ગો
લ·મીજાગરાં ૭ ઇંચનાં
૨૦૦૦ હાથ·ખાદી*
૬૦ જોડા· બાલબોની· મી
જાગરાં· ૧૨ ઇંચનાં*
૧૦ જોડા·લોઢડાંનાં·ઝમાં
નના·બોલટો· ૧૮ ઇં
ચનાં *
૩૩ જોડા·લોઢોડાંનાં·ઝમાં
નનાં·બોલટો ૬ ઇંચનાં

૧૧૦ જોડી·બાલબોની·મી
જાગરાં· ૧૦ ઇંચનાં
૧ મણ·પીતલનો·તાર·
૨૧ રતલતરાંબાનાંપતરાં
૨૫ રતલ·તરાંબાનોતાર·
૫૦ મણ· ડાંમર *
૮૦ મણ·તેલ*
૧૦૦૦ ઉંડાનાં·નાઝડાં*
૬૦૦ ધારનાં·પથરો*
૭૫ જોડાઝુડનાંમીજાગરાં
૩૬ ટાલાં*
૧૦ મણ·મીનીરાલ·ભરો
ન·રંગ*
૨૦૦૦ હાથ·લાલ·ખપેડો*
૨૦ ટબ·પાંણીભરવાનાં
૪૦ ચાંચવા*
૬૦ પરાવડા*
૩૦ પાઇરઇ·ઈટલેજેનરાજ
૯ મોટા·અથોડા*
જે·મોલીજવરથ·આશીશટે
નટ· ઝમીશારી·જંનરલ *
મુમબઇ·ઝાંમીશારી·જંન
રલની·આશીશ*તારીખ·
૧૬ મી·ડીસંમબર ૧૮૨૩

Notification.

THE want of a periodical Publication, which shall concentrate information of a COMMERCIAL nature, having been generally complained of, and the great advantages and utility of such a repository being obvious, the Editor of the Gazette has determined to supply the deficiency by issuing, every fortnight, a publication under the designation of the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL REGISTER. The

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

3d of January 1824, and to be continued every fortnight.

The Register will contain an authentic statement, of all imports and exports at the Port of Bombay and at Subordinates, so as to afford a correct view of the commerce of WESTERN INDIA,—of the imports and Exports at Bushire, Bussora and Mocha, and if practicable at Muscat,—a Price Current, if correct data be procurable for the formation of one,—the rates of Exchange,—the value of Government Paper, list of shipping, and any information which we may receive from our Commercial friends and contributors, upon whose cooperation and assistance in furnishing data, we rely, as essential to the success of our project. We the more confidently rely on that support as our labors it is obvious, have rather popularity than profit in view.

We shall endeavour to compress the Statements within the compass of one sheet of the size of the Gazette paper. Price one Rupee.

N. B.—The Commercial Register will be furnished to Subscribers to the Gazette at half price.

Subscribers to the Bombay Commercial Register will be pleased to send their names to the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1823.

Tenders

WILL be Received, until the 26th December current, by His Majesty's 20th Regiment. for Bills at 30 days Sight upon Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX, and Co. for about £400 Sterling.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Paymaster 20th Foot.

Colabah 15th Dec. 1823. (2)

Tenders

WILL be Received until the 20th December next, by His Majesty's 47th Regiment for Bills upon Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX, and Co. to the amount of £800, at 30 days Sight.

ROBERT MITTON,
Paymaster H. M's. 47th Regt

POONAH,
24th November 1823.

Messrs. Martelli & Co.

EUROPEAN WATCHMAKERS,

HAVE the honor to inform their frinds and the Public in general that they have removed their shop to the House No. 29 nearly opposite Messrs. BAXTER and Co's. in Medows Street, where business will be carried on as heretofore.

this opportunity to tender their grate thanks to those Gentlemen who have honored them with their Commands, and respectfully solicit a further continuance of their Support, which they h mbly hope they will secure by their exertions to merit the same.

Bombay 10th Dec. 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Godowns
OF
Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.

Hodgsons Pale Ale

Perfectly Sound
AND WELL FLAVORED
AT Rs. 50 Per HHD. CASH
ALSO
PALE ALE
In equally good condition,
FROM
TICKELL'S BREWERY
AT
Rs. 35 PER HHD. CASH

Bombay 17th Dec. 1823.

Christmas is coming!

McVEIGH'S
BAKERY, AND PASTRY SHOP,
No. 8 HUMMUM STREET.

MR. McVEIGH would feel obliged to such of his Customers, and others as may be pleased to favor him with their Commands for PASTRY &c. for CHRISTMAS, by sending to him as early as they conveniently can, *between this and the 23d instant*

MR. McV. has for sale some 3 lb. Jars of excellent Mince-Meat, & Orange Marmalade.

Applications from Non-Customers to be accompanied with Cash, or Orders on their Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Reverend Padre JERONIMO RODRIGUES of Bombay has this day purchased from SEBASTIAN de SOUZA and ANTONIO DUARTE of Bombay Inhabitant a pieee of Hill called Habajee and Viriachy Dongry Situated at Breech Candy, if any person or persons have any Claims or Demand on the abovementioned Hill they are hereby requested to make the same Known within forteen days from this date hereof other wise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 16th December 1823.

BEGS TO INFORM
HIS FRIENDS
AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT he has just received a fresh Lot of superior Arab Horses, from Bassora by the Bugla and other Vessels among which are some promising ones for the Turf and likewise some Excellent chargers.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

On THURSDAY next, 18th Instant
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

A CAPITAL Buggy Horse, esteemed a fast trotter, and steady in Harness.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

"A Chariot with two sets of Harness "and a pair of Horses, will be put up."

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Saturday next the 20th December,
THE FOLLOWING
GOODS
RECENTLY IMPORTED,
AN INVOICE

OF Rich imitation Cachmere Shawls, of Colours with Rich double Borders, & Rich Pine ends; these Shawls, for beauty of Colours and fineness of Fabric far surpass any hitherto imported into this place from England.

AN INVOICE.

Of Real Lace Veils plain and sprigged of sizes from 25 Inches by 43 Inches, to 34 by 46—White Martellas Shawls, Dresses Plain and Sprigged—and Footing lace of Patterns.

AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR MUSLINS.

COMPRISING

Vein Bordered imitation Handkerchief,—India Books, and Mulls.

Dresses, Jamdany, India Books, Sprigs—Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Leno, Flounce Dresses—Bandanna Flounce filled, and Sewed Jaconet.

Mull Collars, or Necks—Trimmings, Stripes, Flouncings—Coloured Book Flouncings.

Jamdany Pelisses 3 yards each—Jaconet Scarfs—Gown Bodies, one made up to shew the Pattern &c. &c.

Respectfully acquaint the Ladies, that the foregoing are now on view and will so continue until two days before the Sale.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday the 27th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS
AN INVOICE

OF Coarse Cutlery, consisting of Black Handled Table Knives and Forks, Pocket and Penknives.

Two cases of Stationary, Yellow, White and Swan Quills, Pencils assorted for Drawing &c. and Crayons, Boxes of wafers and Ink Powders.

Bombay 13th December 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
SEVERAL COPIES
OF
Sir John Malcolm's
HISTORY OF PERSIA
HANDSOMELY BOUND.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FOR CASH.

THE Oriental Magazine, from January last, to October inclusive, and with which they are regularly Supplied from Calcutta.

Price of each Monthly Number Rs. 3.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE PREMISES
On Monday the 29th Instant
At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon
THE HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET
BELONGING TO
WILLIAM MACKIE Esq.
Late president of the Medical Board

THIS House has been let at the rent of £ 350, payable in England on a lease of Ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824 the House may be seen at any time be- deeds, may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ઈદલજી.ખરશેદજીનાં.છોકરા ઓ.તારીખ.૨૬ મી.ચાલતા મહીનાંની.શોમવારને.દીને.પા છલા પોહોરનાં.૪ કલાકને.અ મલે.મીડો.ડ્રાનરીટમો.ઘેર ૧ જે જગોઉ પર છે.તે.જગો.જાહેર. લીલાંઉ કરીને.વેચશે * ઈ.ઘર.ઉ લીઆંમ.મેકી.ડ્રાકોફિરજે.આ ગલ.શ્રી.મુમબજની.મીડીકાલ બોરડનો.અખીકારી.ઇનો.તેજીનુ છે * અને.ઈધર ૧૦ વરશનીમુદ તે.દર.વરશ ૧ નાં. ૩૫૦ ૫ ઓનડને.કશાબે.ભાડેઆપેલું છે.તે.ભાડું.શ્રી.લંડનમો.લેનુંકી યું છે.તેજની.મુદત.તારીખ.૧ લી.જનેવારી ૧૮૨૪ ને.દીનથી પુરીથાશે *

અને.ઈધર.જેજનં.જોવું હોઈતે શકવારધી.૧૦ કલાકને.અમ લેથીને.૪ કલાક.અખીમો.જાજ ને.જુઈ * અને.ઈધરનુંખત.જોવું હોઈતો.ઈદલજી.ખરશેદજી.નાં.છો રકાવોને.તાંહાંજાજને.જુઈ *

તા૦ ૧૦ મી.ડીજંમબર ૧૮૨૩

Baxter & Co.

WILL DISPOSE OF
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow the 18th Inst.
viz.

CUTLERY, Glass, Ware, Hollands, Beer, Wines of Different kinds Rose Wood, Back Gammon Boards with Dice Sperm Candles &c.

Bombay 17th Dec.

Freight to Calcutta
THE

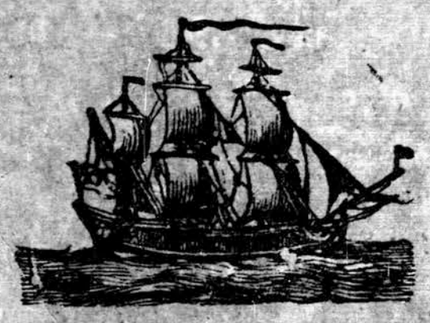
ROBERTS
Capt. R. Allport,

WILL Sail direct for Calcutta on the 22nd Instant, and has room for some light Goods on freight.

Apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1823.

Passage to London.
THERE REMAINS FEW CABINS
DISINGAGED
ON BOARD THE



ENGLAND
John Reay
COMMANDER.

WHICH Ship will Sail about the 21st Instant, for terms apply to the Commander on the Esplanade.

N. B.—This will be found an eligible conveyance for Children to Great Britain.

Bonbay, 17th Dec. 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the future supply of Leather Pantaloons, Helmets and Europe Boots for the Horse Artillery and European non commissioned officers of the Regiments of Native Cavalry, be charged to Government, and that these articles be considered as Government appointments, and the off reckoning Fund relieved from the expense of furnishing them.

Each Serjeant, Trumpeter, Farrier, Corporal, Bombardier and Gunner of Horse Artillery, and each European non-commissioned officer of Native Cavalry will, therefore, receive once in every two years from Government, one pair of Leather Breeches or Pantaloons, and once in every three years one Helmet, and one pair of *Europe* Boots.

Adverting to the General Order of the 19th September last, restricting the number of men to be inlisted for each Battalion of Native Infantry to 860, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 28th October 1814, and published in General Orders of 20th December 1815, be now carried into effect. Those orders direct that clothing stoppages from the Native Corps, be computed according to the *Fixed Establishment*, and not as at present, according to the *effective* strength.

Bombay Castle 4th December 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Tauze to be deputy Medical Storekeeper and Assistant Garrison Surgeon, vice Risch appointed to the Residency at Bushire,—Date of appointment 11th November 1823.

Bombay Castle 8th Dec. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain John Moor of the Regiment of Artillery to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of ten months, and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his Health under the prescribed Certificates.

Bombay Castle 9th Dec. 1823.

Ensign T. G. Fraser of the Bombay European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Nagpore for a period of four months on private affairs.

Bombay Castle 9th Dec. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Conductors and Sub-Conductors of Ordinance, having the immediate charge of Field Magazines or Depots of Ordnance or other Military Stores, to draw an allowance of twenty rupees (20) per mensem on account of Lights, Stationary &c.

Bombay Castle 10th Dec. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon McLennan of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry to accompany the Commissioner in the Dackan during a tour through the Districts, and to direct him to join Mr. Chaplin's Camp forthwith.

The Superintending Surgeon in the Poona Division of the Army is requested to make arrangements for Mr. McLennan's Battalion duties during his temporary absence.

Bombay Castle 9th December 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major H. Hardy of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Director of the depôt of Instruction at Matoanga, during the absence of Captain William Miller on sick Certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, date of appointment 1st Dec. 1838.

Bombay Castle 9th December, 1823.

It appearing that Captain Robert Campble has proceeded to England from the Cape of good Hope, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain Thomas Palin of the 5th Regiment of N. I. in the Office of Assistant Secretary to the Military Board.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

THE following Extract from Garrison Orders, by the Hon'le the Governor, under date the 10th instant, is published for General information.

1st. Some rules for the occupation of ground on the [illegible] Compounds to resume possession in successive seasons as heretofore, yet it is to be distinctly understood that when Bungalows or Tents are sold, such disposal of property can convey no right to the Compounds in which they may have stood.

2d. In future all Persons wishing to resume the Compounds they may have held the previous season, and others desirous of obtaining one in the established line, must on or before the 15th August in each successive years, give in their names to the Chief Engineer, who will keep a Register according to priority of application to be laid before the Hon'ble the Governor for his decision.

3d. The space in front of the line of Bungaloes between the Apollo and Church Gates, is reserved for especial occasions, and can only be occupied under the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor.

4th. The extent allowed for the Sepoy lines and the Officers of Native Corps in Garrison, is placed by the Hon'ble the Governor in the temporary charge of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

5th. The spots allotted for Sick Officers and Strangers arriving at the Presidency, are placed under the immediate care of the Chief Engineer, to whom all Applications for ground are to be made; on these spots no enclosure can be permitted but by Tent walls, nor any construction, however slight, for stables or Cookrooms, since nothing can be admitted there but Canvas.

6th. All Persons on leaving the Esplanade are hereby directed to report the clearance of their ground to the Chief Engineer, and any failure in this respect will preclude the Person so neglecting, from future indulgence of ground on the Esplanade.

7th. The space allotted for Sick Officers and Strangers arriving at the Presidency, having frequently been found too small for their accommedation, no person permanently resident in Bombay, can be permitted to occupy any portion of the ground so approbriated.

By order of the Honorable the Governor.

BOMBAY,
13th *December* 1823.

R. A. WILLIS,
Town Major.

To the Editor of the Mad. Government Gazette.

SIR,

During a short visit to the Sherwa-mully near Salem, I was delighted with the enchanting prospects which it affords—The rich arable land and pasturage on its supper serface, consisting of hill and dale with gentle inclinations in short and alternate successions, supplied with pure and inexhaustible brooks, fine and useful woods, surrounded mostly by higher hills and rocks which are diversified with verdure, and from whose summit the eye is delighted with rich and extensive landscapes on all sides, affords a pleasing and gratifying recreation to the mind; but this interesting region is enhanced by its salubrious atmosphere, which possesses a desirable and equable temperature suitable both to the most robust and delicate amongst the major portion of the European residents in this part of tho globe,—but especially to the latter, who generally suffer from extreme heat or cold, which are unknown in this interesting spot, where a mild eternal spring and summer reign in pleasing and uninterrupted succession, affording a perpetual luxuriancy of vegetation, and a refreshing and agreeable climate to the invalid;—particularly to him who suffers from constitutional debility arising from those abdominal diseases most prevalent in India, which render the functions of digestion, and the peristaltic powers of the intestines unequal to their respective offices—It is there the invalid thus circumstanced will have as favorable a chance of recruting his health as perhaps at Bath or Cheltehnam with the aid even of the salutary springs and pleasing scenes, which give celebrity to those places, and afford gratification to the sickened mind, as well as relief for the diseases of the body.

[illegible] must naturally occur on the Sherwa-Mully, and as this mountain lies within the tropics the Sun's beams may be at some periods rather uncomfortably felt; but as those occurrences scarcely ever render the atmosphere protractedly unpleasant, and never so in any degree within the walls of a comfortable habitation, they do not form very serious objections to the country, and indeed it might be assumed that accidental exposures to them must be infinitely less injurious to most of the European Invalids who have long resided in this country, than from an equal exposure to the sudden successions of frosts, fogs, and heavy rains to which the British Isle is subject—The piercing winds of March, and sultry Dog-days, which prevail in the latter country, are also often injurious to the invalid; but notwithstanding those inconveniences of climate there are allurements to the native of Britain which are irresistable, and consequently it would be as useless to endeavour to convince him of the salubrity of the Sherwa-Mully over that of his country as to persuade him to make trial of the more delightful climate of New South Walas, in preference to a return to that home, which is most probably endeared to him by ties of a more agreeable nature than those derivable from the sole anticipation of health; yet under all these unfavorable circumstances the Sherwa-Mully must continue to attrack much notice and gain a gradual, or perhaps, a quick accession of admirers, which will possibly lead adventurers in scarch of health, within a very protracted period, to subtitute small and comfortable huts for tents, which have been too generally used in this salubrious region—The principal materials for building, such as wood, stone, and earth for making tiles are procurable on the surface of the mountain, and the easy and quick access to Salem might render all necessary supplies of provisions available without difficulty.

Your's obediently,

A SUBSCRIBER.

26th November 1823.

NEELGHERRIES.

To the Editor of the Mad. Government Gazette.

SIR,

The weather has been unusually fine on these Hills during the preceeding month, from its commencement until the 22d or 23d we enjoyed a beautiful clear sky and a dry atmosphere, the Thermometer standing every day steady betwixt 61 and 63 degrees, In the nights and very early in the mornings 2 or 3 deg, lower. On the 23d some showers fell, and continued at intervals almost daily the rest of the month, but unaccompanied by either wind or thunder, frequent at this Season of the years; the intervals betwixt the showers, and sun-shine, ared remarkably mild and pleasant. This sort of weather is however altogether unprecedented at this season, as far as our experience of the climate has hitherto extended, for the period intervening betwixt the 15th of October and the 15th of December had heretofore been the most unpleasant of our years. Enveloped in the clouds, our atmosphere in ordinary seasons is then dull and heavy, and when not actually raining, the clouds distill their moisture upon us in thickvapour, such as I have sometimes heard denominated a Scotch Mist—but which would assuredly wet an Englishman to the skin.

year in excellence, although for the purpo ses of the cultivator too little rain has perhaps fal len in some of the Districts.

I remain, your obedient Servant,
GILLI CHATTAN MORE.

11th November 1823.

Bombay.

Prices of Cotton Dokra Rs. 116 *a* 120
for China 124 *a* 129
Europe 138 *a* 140
Per Surat Candy.

Pepper with Drawback to Seller. 108 *a* 116 Per 588

Freight to London £6.

EXCHANGE.

On London....6 mo's... sight....1 | 9½1 per Rupee.
Calcutta, 30 days....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras.....15.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 124 B'y Rs. do do,
Spanish Dollars.....per 100—218.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1823.

We have had strange misgivings on the Reports contained in the Extra published from this Office on Monday last, nor should we be surprised to find at last, that our readers have been indebted to the fertile invention of some facetious wag for the information received, with due form, in Extras from Madras. Our Scepticism is founded on the nature of the information. The name of the Ship "The Frederick the first" we will venture to predict is hardly yet in *esse;* at least there is something rather offensive to one's judgement, in the idea of the Frederick the first bringing intelligence of "His Majesty having quite recovered from his last attack of the Gout." moreover, this said Frederick the first has not yet made its *debut* in Lloyds Shipping list, and then, as far as we can discover, no such Vessel has been advertised in England, no letters have been received from the owner or Broker to her consignees, none from the Captain or Passengers addressed to any individuals here; and, tho' it is above three weeks since she is reported to have passed Allepey, we are not aware of any letters having been received, from any part of the Coast, mentioning her arrival; so that the very name of the Ship, & the absence of any of the ordinary circumstances accompanying or preceding the arrival of a Ship in these parts, afford ample reason for presuming its improbability; leaving out of view the singular names of some of the alledged passengers and the air of have thrown out.

The Hon'ble the Governor and Mr. Adam left the Presidency on Monday the 15th inst. under the Customary Salute, for Khandallah, where Mr. Adam will probably stop one day and then proceed to Poonah and pass through Aurangabad, and Jeypoor in his way to Bengal. It is with much satisfaction we are enabled to state that the health of Mr. Adam is much improved by his stay at our Presidency.

In the Madras Courier of the 2d December are the following remarks on the notice we inserted in the Gazette of the 19 ult. of the prospect of a more speedy intercourse being carried into effect between this Presidency and calcutta.

"We trust the experiment may succeed, although we are rather at a loss to understand the precise manner in which it is in contemplation "to mount the Dawke"—the nature of the roads in this country will we fear prove an insurmountable obstacle to the velocity with which the machine is expected to travel; unless indeed, it is part of the projectors plan, to wing his way through the air, in which case the difficulty we have suggested will at once be obviated."

Mad. Courier 2 Dec.

We will afford the Editor of the Madras Courier data on which he may satisfy his mind in respect to the practicability or otherwise of facilitating the communication with Calcutta by mounting the Dawke. The plan which is now in actual operation between Bombay and Poona, and we belive between the latter city and Aurungabad is, simply this; three horses instead of six cossids are stationed at each stage distant about twelve Miles from each other, and they travel or at least ought to travel at the rate of eight miles an hour: already is the intercourse between Bombay and Poona nearly one day earlier than it used to be; there are in the Deckan between one and two thousand Silladar horse in search of employment, and they enlist in the service of the Dawke at Rs. 20 each rider and all countingences included: is there aught of difficulty under such circumstances in the realization of the project?—We are ignorant of the state of the roads under the Presidency of Madras—but we have the prospect of being confortably conveyed in our Barouches or Buggies to Poona before Eighteen months shall have expired, along an excellent road: whilst a horse may traverse the Country to Aurungabad, the N. E. boundary of our Post Office jurisdiction, with expedition throughout the machines of which the late Mr. Tho Boyce projected the launch,—of pa cipating in the hospitality of Madras; —and of returning to our own confortable home on the evening of the same day! the death of that ingenious person has frustrated the perfection of a plan which would so effectually have promoted a social intercourse with our friends at Madras—but having failed in facilitating a *personal* interchange of visits with the Sister Presidency, our object is now directed to the improvement of an *Epistolary* one, the success of which does not appear to us to be at all problematical!

We have seen a letter from an officer employed in the expedition against the Burmans dated off the Coast of Anacan 20th Nov. and we regret to state that several of the Vessels engaged in conveying the Troops to Sicknaffe near the Naaf River have encountered very severe weather. It appears that some of the Row Boats got a drift, and fear was entertained lest they should be unable to rejoin their Vessels. The Ernaad Captain Jones succeeded in getting but 12 men on board & when it became necessary to devise some means to save the lives of the remainder, seven in number, one John Jack, Gunner of the detachment of Artillery, under the command of Capt. Webb, hit upon the expedient of passing a Rope through the sheave hole, at the driver Boom end; he then fixed other Ropes in such a manner that with the assistance of Bowling knots, the greater part of the men were got on board one by one. But while thus humanely employed, we lament to state, a Rope gave way, and one poor fellow fell into the sea; little hope being entertained of saving him, though it was discovered that he reached a life Buoy which was cut away from the Ship.

The Troops were to disembark on the 9th Nov. and proceed to Ticknaaf, a village on the Main land about 7 miles to the Northward of the North end of Shahparee Island.

The entrance of the River Naafe, it appears, was found not to be sufficiently large to admit of ships of any considerable size passing it.

POONA RACES.
FIRST DAY'S RUNNING.

TUESDAY, THE 9TH 1823.

The Lancashire Cup value 100 Guinea free for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse Plate Match or Sweepstakes heat 2 Miles Weight 8 7.

Mr. Spillers,	Johick,	3	1	1	
" Crockford,	Chester,	1	2	2	
" Hancocks,	Puckhim,	7	3	Do.	
" W. Carstairs,	Don Juan,	2	4	Do.	
" Okey	Comet,	16		Distanced.	

1 heat 4 16
2 4 22
3 4 28

A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rs. each one four Mile heat half forfeit.

Mr. Cottons, Bagdad, 9 0 1
" Mansfield, Rutler, 9 0 2
" Clarke's, Langolee, 8 0 Do. drawn up when he had run 2½ Miles.

A Colts' Plate of 500 Rs. from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each weight for age heat 2 Miles.

Mr. Spiller's, Scow, 1 1
" Pasie Seamp, 2 2
1 heat,
3 19
3 20

Second Days Running Friday the 12th December 1823.

1st The Hampshire Cup Valued 100 Guineas, given by the Officers of the 67th Regiment, free for all that have never won. Weight for age heats 2 Miles

Mr. Bailies, C. A H Jack, 9 0 Green & white 3 3 3
" Hancocks, G. A H Pukhim 8 5 Sky Blue 2 4 2
" Carstairs, B. A H Don Juan 6 0 Pink 4 1 1
" Crackford, C. A H Chester 8 12 Black & Yellow 1 2 4
Jack the favorite at Starting time 4 18
4 20
4 19

2nd The Poona plate of 100£ from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of 100 Res. each free for all Horses Carrying 8st. 5lb. Winners 7lbs extra heats 3 Miles.

33 Bailies, G. A. H. Fire Fly 8 12 Red 3
11 Spillers, C. A. H. Tom Thumb 8 12 Green & white
22 Mansfield, B. A. H Rutler 8 12 Tartan
44 Cotton, G. A H. Bagdad 8 12 Blue
1 heat 6 25 1
" 6 37

Bagdad the favorite at Starting

BOMBAY THEATRE.

We mentioned in our last paper that the play of Wild Oats had been performed at our Theatre on the preceding evening, and that we should some account of it in our present number. Although consistently with the rules we have laid down, we must confine ourselves to general observations, we feel it to be more necessary on this occasion to say something, because it may not only afford some gratification to our out station friends, but, judging from the thinness of the house, it must also be a matter of news to at least three fourths of our Bombay readers. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the secret springs of action among our neighbours, to be able to account for the great paucity of auditors on this occasion, but certain it is that out of the almost crowded population of this island, there were not twenty ladies in the whole circle of the dress Boxes of the Theatre on last friday evening! We did indeed observe with pleasure that the beloved head of our Society was there, but with the head we should have liked to have been more of the members. It is not with the audience however that we have to do—but with the performance itself. for the purpose of introducing one or two characters, merely to suit the peculiar talent of favorite actors of the day, and which can only outlive the original representatives so long as there are persons of a similar turn to be found, capable of filling them. It is therefore to these characters we are to look for the whole interest of the piece. Rover, the hero of the plot, was performed in a manner which we well venture to say has been seldom equalled. either on private or provincial boards: the part was, in short, played with the same spirit of Dramatick excellence which distinguishes, on all occasions, this favorite performer of it. Old Thunder, we beg his pardon, Sir George Thunder, was as jovial a looking Tar as ever stephed *the quarter deck* of the Bombay Theatre; he succeeded admirably, and we see him with increased pleasure in every new character. Ephraim Smooth was a perfect Quaker, and in the *kneeling* scene was particularly great. But let us not forget John Dory, who certainly made the most of a very amusing part, and we hope it is not the last time we shall have an opportunity of seeing this Amateur on our Boards, for he promises to be a very valuable addition to our Corps Dramatique Sim was a good actor lost, by being placed in a minor part, although he certainly made the most of it. Lady Amaranth, was remarkably well personated, and considering she was *only a Gentleman*, we ought to accord her a great share of our praise. The other parts were very respectably filled and altogether the performance was deserving of our warmest praise.

We learn with pleasure that the curtain is to be raised soon again, in a cause which we are convinced will draw a full house.

Courier.

The following letter detailing the successful condition of the Greeks will, we are sure, be read with great interest.

To the EDITOR of the INDIA GAZETTE.

Sir,—Permit me to avail myself of the medium of your Paper to communicate to the public information of my arrival in Calcutta, on a Mission from the Greek Government, together with a brief and connected view of the state of affairs in Greece at the period of my departure from that country.

The Greek Government is established at Tripolizza. Petrobei is President of the Executive, and Prince Ypsilanti of the Legislative; and the Secretary of State, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, is Prince Maurocordato, who is in correspondence with the European Governments to obtain their recognition of the independence of Greece. For this purpose he made a voyage to the Island of Zante, where he had a long conferance with Sir Thomas Maitland, the Governor of the Ionian Isles; and on his return

Captain J. Howard, from Singapore the 11th, and Malacca 20th October.—and the *Gloriozo*, Capt. J. Paterson, from Bombay 7th, and Point de Galle the 25th October.—Sailed the *Donna Carmelita*, Capt. J. Hunter, for South America, and the *Ann*, B. H. Gibson, for Rangoon.

22. The *Mexborough*, arrived off the Custom House.

23. Arrived at Kedgeree, ship *Eliza*, Capt. W. S. Walter, from Madras 22d Oct. *Hyderey*, Capt, W. Humble, from Penang 24th Oct. and Arab ship *Rahimany*, Syed Ben Sultan, from Bushire 20th Aug. and Bombay 20th Oct.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Janet Hutton*. A. C. Dunlop, and J. Grant, Esqrs.

Per *Gloriozo* Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Cutchetoore, Miss Bruce, Miss E. Bruce, Mr. J. Colvin, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. T. T. Rankin, and Mr. J. M. Pinto.

Per *Eliza*, Major Hare, Russel Brigade.

Per ship *Hydery from Singapore*—Mrs. Malton, Mrs. Milton and Child, Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Murit and three Children, Miss White, Miss Bannerman, Miss Pearce, Miss M. Palmer, Miss T. Palmer, Miss L. White, Mr. Macintyre, and Master C. White *From Penang*—Mrs Dangerfield, Mrs. White, Captain Dangerfield, Bombay Army, Captain White, Bengal ditto, Doctor Henderson, Penang Establishment, and Rev. Wm. Pearce, Missionary.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per *ship Stentor, Captain Thomns Harris, for London*—Lieutenant J. Kemple, H. C. Military service.

Per *ship Lord Suffield, Captain S. Brown, for London*—William Webster, Esq.

Per *ship Hero of Malown, Capt, John Lewis Garrick*—Mrs. Colonel Henley; A. Reid, Esq. H. C. C. service; Mrs. C. Thompson, Misses Emma Catherine Thompson, Anna Margaret Thompson, Maria Ann Thompson, Sophia Jane Thompson, Sarah Thompson; Miss Susan Broders; Mr. Allen, Mr. Ryland, and Mr. Rily.

Progress of Vessels at the following Stations, November 22.

DIAMOND HARBOUR. The H. C. ship *Thomas Grenville*, schooner *Lovely Sophia*, and ship *Stentor* remain—the *Gloriozo*, and *Janet Hutton*, on their way to town.

NEW ANCHORAGE. H. M. ships *Liffey*, and *Alligator*, with the H. C. ship's *Princes' Charlotte of Wales*, and *Minerva*—the two former vessels to sail in two or three days.

SAUGOR. Passed to Sea, the *Edward Stretlell*, *Francis Warden* and *Madras*.

BANKSHALL CIRCULAR.

Extract from the Kedgeree Report, Nov. 22.

"Mr. Stevenson, Chief Officer, of the ship Hydery, Captain Humble, from Penang, arrived here at 8 A. M. he reports that he left the ship off Point Palmiras on the 18th in 14 fathoms, in search of provisions, and could not find the ship again, he was three days at sea in a small gig, on board the Hydery there were 15 passengers, most of her provisions distroyed in encountering a heavy gale from the 10th to 13th instant.

Madras,

ARRIVAL.—November 27th, Ship Madras, Capt. W. Fisher, from Calcutta 11th November.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

At Aurungabad, on the 4th Instant, by the Reverend Thomas Robinson, John Ruxton Alexander Esq. Ass. Surgeon Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Miss Hornby.

BY SPECIAL LICENCE.

On the 11th Instant, at Saint Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Thomas Carr, Mr. Richard Elliot Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Department, to Mrs. Eliza Metcalf widow of the late Conductor John Metcalf of the same Departments.

DEATHS.

At Belvidere, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 6th Instant Lieutenant John Duncan Saltwell, of the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers, aged 22 years.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Joseph Walker, of the Bombay Artillery, to Miss Eliza Wilson.

On Thursday, the 20th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Eneas Mackintosh, Esq. to Henrietta Louisa, youngest daughter of Charles Child, Esq.

On Saturday last, the 22d November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. J. Parson, Mr. R. Hollow, to Miss Sarah Bulkeley, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Bulkeley.

BIRTHS.

At Futtyghur, on the 6th November, Mrs. S. Quinan, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor G. Bachman, of a daughter.

At Chandernagore, on the 16th November, the lady of J. G. Verploegh, Esq. of a son.

On the 19th November, Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d November, Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a Son.

At Banda, on the 19th of October last, the Lady of Doctor Forsyth, of the 4th N. I. of a Son.

At Kishnaghur Nuddea, on the 19th November, the Lady of J. Row, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Moradabad, on the 10th November, the Lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq. of a Son.

On her way to Calcutta, the 6th November, Mrs. Deavain, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the night of the 19th November, William Richardson, Esq. Ship-builder, aged 50 years.

On the 20th November, Captain William Kinsey, aged 44 years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d Novembes, Mrs. Catherine D'Rozario, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Nov. Mr. A. DaCosta, aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d November, Conducto- James Drew of the Ordnance Commissariat Departr ment, aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d November, Mr William Kelly, late Assistant to R. C. Blunt Esq. Indigo Planter, of Nuddeath, in Calcutta, aged 47 years.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At Masulipatam, on the 24th November, by the Reverend R. W. Moorsam, Lieut. and Adjutant George Brady, of the 17th Regt. to Miss Sarah Henrietta Light.

At the Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. W. Roy, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. R. Taylor, to Miss Anne Williams.

On Saturday, the 29th Nov. 1823. Thomas McGuire, Serjeant Instructor in the Corps of Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, to Miss Anne Conners Bateman.

At Tranquebar, on the 12th November, at Zion's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Caemmerer P. K. H. Woodschow, Esq. Royal Civil Service, to Miss Caroline Mathilde, youngest Daughter of the late Colonel Stricker.

At Jaulnah, by Colonel Deacon, Commanding Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidary Force, James Butler, Quarter Master Serjeant 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry, to Caroline, second Daughter of Mr. Conductor Brindley.

BIRTHS.

At Nellore, on Saturday, the 29th instant, the Lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the evening of the 24th ult. the Lady of Joseph Le Faucheur, Esq. Superintendent of Police, of a Daughter.

Lately at Bencoolen, the Lady of the Hon'ble Sir. Thos. Stamford Raffles, Lieut. Governor of Fort Marlborough, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Kaludgee, on the 17th instant, the infant Son of Captain Cuxton.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. Mr. Nicholas Mc Farlaine, Sup. Assistant Surgeon, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relations and friends.

At Calingaptam, on Saturday night, the 8th November, 1823, Mr. Joseph Charles Leslie (the eldest Son of Captain Charles, the present Master Attendant at Calingaptam) aged 27 years, 3 months, and 26 days.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOEVRNM ENT SECURITIES.

Buy.	Rates of Premium	Sell
12	*Remittable Loan,*.....	37 0
4	*Five Per Cent. Loan,*.....	11 12

COURSE OF EXCHANGE AT CALCUTT A

Bills on London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs..... 1. 10½ *a* 1. 10½
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 *
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa Rs per 100 Madras Rupees *

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....*per Cent.* 3 0
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... " 2 8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.. " 4 0
Do. 2 Months Certain,..... " 3 8
Bank Shares.—*Premium 50 to 55 per Cent.—nominal*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees,	208	8 *a per*	100	209	0
Doubloons,.....	30	8 *a*	*each*	31	8
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	8 *a*	"	18	0
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 *a*	"	4	12
Louis D'Ors,.....	8	4 *a*	"	8	8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	190	4 *a per*	100	190	8
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½ *a*	*each*	3	7
Sovereigns,.....	10	8 *a*	"	11	0
Bank of England Notes,....	10	8 *a*	"	11	0

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES.

Remittable Loans,.....*Rs.*	34 0
Unremittable ditto, at 5 per cent.....	12 0
Bills of Excange on the Court of Directors, 18 months,.....	34 0
Bank Shares.....	6,000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	208 8
Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest,.....	at 3½ pr. ct.
Government Bills, Discounted,.....	at 2½ pr. ct
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months,.....	at 2½ pr. c.

Yesterday we received the subjoined notice of the intended re-publication of a Paper under the name of the Calcutta Journal.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Subscribers to the Calcutta Journal and the Public are respectfully informed, that a daily Paper will be again issued from the Columbian Press, on Monday the 1st of December, under the original designation.

On this occasion, it is merely necessary to state, that the management of the paper has been transferred into the hands of a gentleman, calculated in every respect to support its character,—and under such circumstances, the formality of a Prospectus is deemed superfluous. Those to whom the late paper was acceptable, will find, it is hoped, in that now offered a substitute not less entitled to their patronage.

But it must not be concealed, that the late enactments, being from their nature probably somewhat indefinite, have by their influence thrown a melancholy check on the spirit of inquiry and discussion, which seemed to promise much ultimate benefit to the country and its Government. It is not asserted that the law was intended to prohibit all enquiry and discussion; its avowed object was merely to limit it; but its effect was to intimidate many from writing at all, and to cripple the effusions of those who still ventured to indulge in the expression of sentiments at all at variance with the existing state of things.

The immediate object, however, of alluding to the measure above noticed, is to account for a determination to reduce the size of the pape from four to three sheets—and proportionately in price from 16 to 12 rupees per mensem. An edition on China paper, for the dawk, will be printed at 10 rupees per month, and Engravings will be occasionally issued, as subjects of interest may offer, without any extra charge; the rate of Subscribtion being determinately fixed at the sums already stated, of 12 rupees per month for the edition on English, and at 10 rupees for that on China paper.

The Proprietors of the Hurkaru having been requested on the suppression of the Journal, to send that Paper to its Subscribers, that they might not be disappointed of a daily supply of intelligence, have now been desired to discontinue sending it from this date to any of those, to whom it was sent in consequence of the abovementioned request. The Proprietors of the Calcutta Journal, will pay to the Hurkaru Concern, the value of all the Papers, thus supplied to their Subscribers, during the suspension of the Journal, at the ordinary rate at which the Hurkaru Newspaper is sold.

The Proprietors of the Journal, will consequently have to charge to their several Subscribers, the value of the Paper thus temporarily substituted for their own. Such of the Subscribers, however, as have forbidden that Paper to be sent to them, being of course exempted from any charge for the same. The Subscribers to the Journal will therefore not be troubled with any bills whatever, from the Hurkaru concern, owing to the arrangement above alluded to.

Yesterday morning at half past six o'clock His Excellency Commodore Grant, C. B. embarked at Champaul Ghant, on board Commodore Hay's Boat, accompanied by Capt, Alexander C. B. of his Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, Lieut. Skinner and Mr. Hunter; His Excellency was attended to the Ghaut by the Hon'ble Captain Amherst, and Captain Maling, Aides-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor-General. The usual salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as the Boat passed. At eight o'clock the Pilot Vessel *Guide* carrying his Excellency's broad Pendant, left Town. The Commodore, we understand, embarks on board of her at Fort Glocester, and proceeds directly to the *Liffey*, which ship, with the *Alligator* in Company, will put to Sea immediately, for Madras, Trincomalie and Bombay.

We are happy to state that the *Eliza*, Pilot Vessel, for whose safety some apprehensions might have been entertained, from the reported appearance of a wreck off Point Palmiras, has reached Pooree Accounts have been received thence from her. She parted on the 12th instant, in the Eastern Channel in a heavy gale from N. N. E, which lasted till next day at noon. She made the Black Pagoda on the 14th, bnt the wind being light at N. N. W. and N. W. she drifted to S. W into 46 fathoms, when she anchored and found the current setting strong to the S. W. The next day with a light breeze at N. W. she made Jaggernaut, and anchored in 16 fathoms off the Pagoda, the current running W. S. W. 2 knots per hour. All endeavours to get to the Eastward failing she bore up for Pooree where she arrived in safety on the 17th.

A friend in town has kindly handed us a letter from Penang, dated the 26th October, containig some iotas of intelligence.

"Speck Shoal has lately been exanined by the *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant Conlinson, and found to lay five miles S. E. from the Southern Calantigas and 3 miles N. W. from Passage Island. It is a smali rock, about the size of a long boat, nearly a wash with the water's edge. and a small shoal of two fathoms round it about 100 yards each way.

Horsburgh's account of it is a little out."

The same regulations, it appears are now in force at Malacca as at Java, since 1st August; namely, all goods imported into Malacca from all parts and places East of the Cape, are liable to an import duty of 24 per cent. The same duty, we presume, is levied at Padang. This notice, we trust, will prove useful to some of our trading readers. Dutch gratitude is a scarce article we suspect—at least in a national sense. The benefits conferred on the Hollanders by Great Britain have been of the most substantial kind; and what is the return of the cold plodding, unfeeling Government of that peple? The most mortifying one,—a contemptuous opposition to all the generous plans of policy laid down by the British—persecution of their ancient allies and friends—and ungrateful fetters upon their commerce wherever the Dutch have influence in the Eastern Seas.

ASSEMBLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Well fares alike the Banquet and the Ball.

Lord Byron.

Last night the Third Assembly for the season took place at the Town Hall, Shortly after nine the company began to arrive:

"The spacious rooms received the joyful guest,
And the floors sook with pleasing weight oppress'd;
Thick ranged on every side, with various dyes,
The fair in glossy silk our sight surprise;
High o'er their heads with numerous candles bright,
The lustres shed their sparkling beams of light,
Thos sparkling beams that still more brightly glow,
Reflected back from gems and eyes more bright below"

The company was by no means numerous, but sufficiently so to render the party exceedingly agreeable. Dancing commenced with a country dance; but quadrilles, it must be superfluous to say, were, and justly so, the favourites of the evening. The antiquated country dance in the company of the modern quadrille resembles an old Lady in the presence of a young and a lovely one: to the former every one possessed of good nature feels it a *duty* to pay some little attention, however reluctantly it may be spared; whilst to the latter every throb of the heart, every glance of the eye, pays sweet and involuntary homage.

Waltzing was of course not forgotten, and as usual caused a *centripetal* attraction which speedily brought together a *mob* to witness the *spectacle*. There is something exceedingly attractive in this delightful dance—a dance in which the softly languishing and demi-embracing couples wheel in their orbits with all the gliding smoothness, and grace of ——"spinning tops." O fie, fie,—with all the smoothness and grace of the heavenly bodies.

At about one o'clock the company descended to supper in the marble hall, where the tables displayed viands that might tempt the most fas-

flatous to a profusion that would have been more than sufficient for so many Dugald Dalgetties and Quentin Durwards,—those capacious Heroes who have cut their way to fame, not less by the knife and fork than by their swords.

After supper, dancing re-commenced and was kept up with great animation till about three o'clock:

The sprightly fiddle and the sounding lyre,
Each youthful breast with generous warmth inspire,
Fraught with all joys the blissful moments fly,
Whilst music melts the ear and beauty charms the eye.

One word upon the ladies' dresses, for we love to prattle or rather scribble on so pretty a subject, and then we have done, A cerulean nymph was here and there to be seen, but pink seemed to bear the palm. Feathers, some pink, some white, received fresh beauty from the fair faces or snowy necks over which they nodded,—other head dresses were more plain, but perhaps not less beautiful:

In some are such resistless graces found,
That in all dresses they are sure to wound;
Their tresses still the *feather's* aid despise,
And gems but borrow lustre from their eyes.

The India Gazette. November 27.

Madras.

DECEMBER 2, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 8½. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 36 to 36½ per cent. pm.
Unremitable 8 to 10.

We are still without rain altho' the appearance of the clouds have for some days past given promise of it—On Wednesday indeed the atmosphere appeared overcharged and there seemed to be no doubt that either rain or thunder would quickly take place—We had however only a few partial showers and those very light—Yesterday morning the whole was dispelled and the Sun seemed to shine with the greater brilliancy from his temporary obscurity—The advance in the price of Paddy is considerable and we apprehand serious consequences to the Natives from the continuance of so very extraordinary a season.

Sup. to the Madr. Cour. Nov. 28.

English News.

The following advertisement may afford some interest to those who do not see the English papers, and who look forward with hope to the Establishment of Steam-Vessels between this Country and England:—

FOR CORUNNA, LISBON, SEVILLE AND CADIZ.—The superb Steam Yacht *Royal George*, of 300 Tons, and Eighty-horse power, will start from Black-wall on Wednesday, June 4, Eight A. M. from Portsmouth Harbour, Thursday, June 5, at Four P. M. from Falmouth for Corunna, Lisbon and Cadiz, Monday, June 9, at Ten A. M.

Fares. Grand Cabin. Fore Cabin. Pasg.
Falmouth to Corunna,....15 gs. 10gs. 50 Hrs.
Falmouth to Lisbon,....20 gs. 13gs. 90 ditto.
Falmouth to Cadiz and Seville 25 gs. 18gr. 126do.

Carriages 15gs. and 10gs.

And will return for England as soon as she shall have recived the Government Dispatches and Mail on board.

One Guinea additional from Portsmouth to Falmouth, and tow from London to Falmouth.

For passports, passage, and further particulars apply to J Lancaster, 12, Regent-street Pallmall; or to Messrs. Pirie and Son (except for Passport Freeman's-court, Corn-hill.

N. B. An excellent table included. Wine, spirits, and beer at reasonable prices, and from Falmouth duty free. One hundred weight of Baggage to each Passenger.

A Medical Gentlemen, of established talent, proceeds, with the vessel—*Jhon Bull.*

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

FROM "AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE NEGRO SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES." BY W. WILBERFORCE, ESQ.

The first particular of subsisting legal oppression that I shall notice, and which it at once a decisive proof of the degradation of the Negro race in the eyes of the Whites, and a powerful cause of its continuance, is of a deeply rooted character, and often productive of the most cruel effects. In the contemplation of law they are not persons, but mere chattels; and as such are liable to be seized and sold by creditors and by executors in payment of their owner's debts, and this separately from the estates on which they are settled. By the operation of this system, the most meritorious Slave who may have accumulated a little peculium, and may be living with his family in some tolerable comfort, who by long and faithful services may have endeared himself to his proprietors or manager—who, in short, is in circumstances that mitigate greatly the evils of his condition, is liable at once to be torn for ever from his home, his family, and his friends and to be sent to serve a new master, perhaps in another island, for the rest of his life.

Another particular of their degradation by law, which, in its effects, most perniciously affects their whole civil condition, and of which their indaquate legal protection is a sure and necessary consequence, is their evidence being inadmissible against any free person. The effect of this cannot be stated more clearly or compendiously than in the memorable evidence of a gentleman eminently distinguished for the candour with which he gave to the Slave Trade Committee the result of his long personal experience in the West Indies—the late Mr. Otley, Chief Justice of St. Vincent's—himself a planter:—"As the evidence of Slaves is never admitted against White men, the difficulty of legally establishing the facts is so great. that White men are in a manner put beyond the reach of the law." It is due also to the late Sir Wm. Yong, long one of the most active opponents of the Abolition, to state, that he likewise, when Governor of Tobago, acknowledged, as a radical defect in the administration of justice, that the Law of Evidence "covered the most guilty European with impunity."

The same concession was made by both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada, in the earliest inquiries of the Privy Council. The only difficulty, as they stated, that had been found in putting an effectual stop to gross and wanton cruelty towards Slaves, was that of bringing home the proof of the fact against the delinquent by satisfactory evidence; those who were capable of the guilt, being in general artful enough to prevent any but Slaves being witnesses of the fact. "As the matter stands," they add, "though we hope the instances in this island are at this day not frequent; yet it must be admitted with regret, that the persons prosecuted, and who certainly were guilty, have escaped from want of legal proof."

It is obvious that the same cause must produce the same effect in all our other Slave Colonies, although there has not been found the same candour in confessing it.

The next evil which I shall specify for which the extreme degradation of these poor beings in the eyes of their master can alone account, is the driving system. Not being supposed capable of being governed like other human beings, by the hope of reward, or the fear of punishment, they are subjected to the immediate impulse or present terror of the whip, and are driven at their work like brute animals. Lower than this it is scarcely possible for man to be depressed by man. If such treatment does not find him vile and despised, it must infallibly make him so. Let it not, however, be supposed, that the only evil of this truely odious system is its outraging the moral character of the human species, or its farther degrading the slaves in the eyes of all who are in authority over them, and thereby extinguishing that sympathy which would be their best protection. The whip is itself a dreadful instruement of punishment; and the mode of inflicting that punishment shockingly indecent and degrading. The drivers themselves, commonly, or rather always slaves, are usually the strongest and stoutest of the Negroes: and though they are forbidden to give more than a few lashes at a time, as the immediate chastisement of faults committed at their work, yet the power over the slaves which they thus possess, unvoidably invests them with a truely formdable tyranny; the consequences of which, to the unfortunate subjects of it, are often in the highest degree oppressive and pernicious. No one who reflects on the subject can be at a loss to anticipate one odious use which is too commonly made of this despotism, in extorting from the fears of the young females who are subject to it, compliances with the licentious desires of the drivers, which they might otherwise have refused from attachment to another, if not from moral feelings—and restraints. It is idle and insulting to talk of improving the condition of these poor beings, as rational and moral agents, while they are treated in a manner which precludes self-government, and annihilates all human motives but such as we impose on a maniac, or on a hardened and incorrigible convict.

A nother abuse which shews, like the rest, the extreme degratation of the Negro race, and the apathy which it creates in their masters, is the cruel, and, at least in the case of the females sex, highly indecent punishments inflicted in public, and in the face of day, often in the presence of the gang, or of the whole assembled population of an estate. From their low and ignominious condition it doubtless proceed, that they are in some degree regarded as below the necessity of observing towards others the proper decencies of life, or of having those decencies observed by others towards them.

It is, no doubt, also chiefly owing to their not being yet raised out of that extreme depth in which they are sunk, so much below the level of the human species, that no attempts have been made to introduce among them the Christian institution of marriage, that blessed union which the Almighty himself established as a fundamental law, at the creation of man, to be

as it were the wellspring of all the charities of life—the source of all domestic comfort and social improvement—the moral cement of civilized society.

In truth, so far have the masters been from attempting to establish marriage generally among their slaves, that even the idea of its introduction among them never seems to have seriously suggested itself to their minds. In the commencement of the long contest concerning the abolition of the Slave Trade, it was one of a number of questions respecting the treatment of slaves in the West Indies put by the Privy Council.—"What is the practice respecting the mariage of Negro Slaves, and what are the regulations concerning it?" In all instances, and from every colony, the answers returned were such as these—"They do not marry." "They cohabit by mutual consent," &c. "If by marriage is meant a regular contract and union of one man with one woman, enforced by positive institutions, no such practice exists among the slaves, and they are left entirely free in this respect," &c.

Let me not be supposed ignorant of some Acts of the West Indian Legislatures, the pernsal of which might produce an opposite impression on the uninformed and credulous, as they gravely require all owners, managers, &c. of slaves, under a penalty, to *exhort* their slaves to receive the ceremony of marriage as instituted under the forms of the Christian Religion: they even profess "*to protect the domestic and cannubial happines of slaves.*" But in direct contradiction to the impression that would naturally be produced by these laws, the Privy Council, but a year after their enactment, was informed, in express terms, that in the very island in which these laws had been passed, there was no such thing as marriage, except that sometimes it existed among the Roman Catholic slaves. This neglect of marriage is the more extraordinary, because the owners of slaves are powerfully called upon by self interest, no less than by religion and humanity, to make the attempt to promote it. With one concurrent voice they have spoken of the licentiousness of the slaves, and of the numerous bad consequences which follow from the promiscuous intercourse so generally prevalent between the sexes. To this cause, indeed, they chiefly ascribed that inability to keep up the numbers of their slaves which they credibly professed to lament most deeply. How strange, then, that the very institution with which the Almighty associated the primeval command. "Increase and multiply," seems not even to have presented itself to their minds. I have scarcely found a solitary instance in which the want of marriage is regretted, or specified as in any degree instrumental in preventing the natural increase of slaves, which was desired so earnestly. I recollect not a word having been seriously stated on the subject, until long after the charge of neglecting the marriage institution had been strongly urged against the slave owners by the abolitionists. Then, indeed, it was stated in the meliorating Act of the Leeward Islands of 1798, that it was unnecessary, and even improper, to enforce the celebration of any religious rites among the slaves, in order to sanctify contracts, the faithful performance of which could be looked for only by a regular improvement in religion, morality, and civilisation. To those who know any thing of the public mind in our West Indian colonies, this passage speaks very intelligible language. It plainly intimates the very position I have been laying down, that the slaves are considered as too degraded to be proper subjects for the marriage institution. A stricking coroboration of this position was afforded but a few years ago, when a very worthy clergyman, in one of our Leeward Islands, having obtained the master's leave, proposed to solemnise the marriage of a slave according to the forms of the Church of England. The publication of the banns produced an universal ferment in the colony; the case was immediately referred to the highest legal authorities upon the spot: nor was the question, as a point of law, settled until it had been referred to His Majesty's legal advisers in this country

I have dwelt the longer, and insisted the more strongly on the universal want of the marriage institution among the slaves, because, among the multiplied abuses of the West Indian system it appears to me to be one of the most influential in its immoral and degrading effects.—*Times, June* 17.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 26.

(*Concluded from the last Gazette Page* 878.)

PETITION OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS,

ON THE ABUSES IN THE

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

The Hon. C. H. HUTCHINSON agreed perfectly with the Hon. Gentleman in his concluding sentiments, namely, that things could not go on in Ireland as they were at present, and that decisive measures ought and must be taken to put an end to the evils which distracted that country; but he could not agree with him in thinking that any good object could be attained by adopting his suggestion, for shackling the press with regard to all subjects, connected with Ireland. The Honourable Gentleman commenced by an animated address to Government to put down the Catholic association in Dublin. Now what had occasioned the assembling of the Catholic Committee? It had been occasioned by the opposition given to the King's Government; by the opposition of those who, in their insolence, called themselves the only loyal subjects in Ireland. They had set up a rebellous opposition to the course of policy adopted by the Lord Lieut. although it was in accordance with the wishes of the King himself. The Catholic Association was compelled tore-assemble, to rescue themselves from the faction which had been permitted year after year to be dominant in Ireland—a faction composed of men, who by their mis-government, created the Rebellion of 1798, who wished to perpetuate that rebellion, and would have accomplished their neafarious project. if it had not been for the Marquis of Cornwallis. The Hon. Gentleman had referred to the speeches of Mr. O'Gorman, a highly respectable gentleman. He did not stand there to defend any inflammatory address which was likely to excite popular fury, on one side or the other; but if it were true that Mr. O'Gorman had used the angry expressions imputed to him, was there no reason for it? Had the Honourable Gentleman read only what had fallen from Mr. O'Gorman and other members of the Catholic Association?—Did he never see certain publications which were sent forth to the world by a Protestant Clergyman, who had himself sounded the appeal to arms on the part of the Protestants of Ireland? He alluded to the mad appeal of the Revereud Harcourt Lees, a man who was perfectly mad on religious subjects. He had insulted every Catholic and every Protestant in the country by his monstrous, disgraceful, ridiculous, and absurd publications. The Hon. Gentleman also referred to the charge of Mr. Justice Fletcher, which he denied to have been delivered by that Learned Person. Now, if Mr. Justice Fletcher had never delivered that Charge, surely he would have taken some pains to convince the Irish public that it was not his. But this he had never done. With regard to the late Attorney-General's letter, his Learned Friend had nothing to do with the manner in which it was found. If his Learned Friend had sufficient reason to believe that it was not a forged document, and if he viewed it as having an official character, he could not think that his Learned Friend was not perfectly justified in making use of it for the purpose of convincing that House to what an extent party feeling was carried. He was anxious to do justice to his country; and far from being dissatisfied with the able and eloquent exertions of his Learned Friend, he thought Ireland could not be too grateful for them. But it was an honest object for any Gentleman to attempt to put his country right before that House: and if Irish Gentlemen were pointed out as being totally unfit for any situation of trust or confidence, it could not be expected that questions connected with Ireland, would be well received in Parliament until that error was corrected. If the House were led to believe that Irish Gentlemen were unfit to act as Senators, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jurors, or Petty Jurors they would turn from that country with disgust, and refuse to listen to Irish questions. They would indignantly say, "Let these barbarians go home, and herd with their brother savages." He had always endeavoured to place the Irish character where it ought to be—high in the estimation of the House of Commons. There was no duty which the Irish had not performed with as much distinction as the proud Britons. There was as much talent, intregrity, and legal skill on the bench of Ireland as could be found on the bench in England. With respect to the complaints made by the Petitioners, they referred principally to the situation in which they were placed in the city of Dublin, and did not allude to other parts of Ireland. If they had done so, he and many other gentlemen would have contradicted them. The distribution of justice in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, was perfectly fair, and left the Catholic without cause of complaint. How could it be otherwise, when, in different Counties many of the Grand Jurors were Catholic? If this Petition were understood to convey a complaint against the administration of justice generally,—against the integrity of the Bench as a body,—against Grand and Petty Juries generally throughout the country, he was prepared to negative the imputation (hear, hear): for in the parts of Ireland with which he was best acquainted, he knew there was no ground for so sweeping a charge; nor did the Catholics, there, to his knowledge, ever make or sanction it. In candour and in justice he owed this denial, and he freely made it, in behalf of the character of his countrymen, which must be foully injured were the imputation in a general sense correct. (Hear.) But he did not think the Petition meant to make a general charge:

he rather believed its chief force was meant to apply to the local influence in empanelling Grand and Petty Juries of the Corporation of Dublin, enough of which had been disclosed in the late proceeding of the House which terminated in the exit of one Gentleman (Sir A. Bradley King) in a manner so little creditable to that House. (Hear.) It was in that sense, and that alone, he wished to have the Petition referred to the Committee; he earnestly hoped it would be so referred, not as conveying a general reflection, but as applying to a notorious party faction which was most detrimental to the administration of justice. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by warmly eulogizing the conduct of the Catholics of Ireland, claiming some consideration for the temper which long and unmerited sufferings and breaches of faith had provoked, and calling upon the Government, if they meant to retain their places, to set the example of uniting all parties by placing them upon an equal footing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DALY could not assent to the construction of this Petition as limited to the Corporation of Dublin. On the contrary, he saw that it cast a general imputation upon the Judges, the Magistracy, the Grand and Petty Juries, throughout Ireland—(Hear, hear.) A charge so broad was an attack upon the Protestants of the country, totally unfounded in every respect. —Much as he contended for the justice and policy of the Catholic Question, yet he could not sacrifice to mean popularity his sense of the gross injustice of the charge conveyed in this Petition. (Hear.) Not a single fact was stated in this petition, and every insinuation it conveyed was unfounded. He could say, as the representative of a large Catholic county (Galway), that he never sat upon a jury without finding a Catholic in the jury box; and he never, in a single instance, heard from any member of that religion a complaint of a mal administration of justice, he never heard from one of them even a whisper of corruption. (Hear, hear.) He owed this statement to the character of his Protestant fellow-countrymen, and he owed it also to the Catholics to deny their general participation in the statements of this Petition.—Not a single Catholic Nobleman, honourable member of a Noble Family, or Baronet, had signed it; there was, according to the recollection of them, no signature of any of the great Catholic Landed Proprietors, nor ever, though he did not know them equally as well, of any of the great Catholic Merchants. Such a Petition did not speak the sense of the Catholics of Ireland, nor did it contain a syllable of fact from beginning to end. (Hear.)

Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD declared his warm admiration of the candid and manly sentiments of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hutchinson), and lamented that his conclusion in voting for the Committee was at variance with his denial of the truth of the Petition. He would make great allowances for the disappointed hopes of the Catholics; but as their long attached friend, he deplored the injury which some of their body inflicted upon their question, by adopting a tone and language in this Petition which was utterly unfounded, and calumnious in every respect. (Hear.)

Mr. ABERCROMBY remarked, that many of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite had, in the course of this debate, severely arraigned the conduct of the Catholics; but did they recollect the adversaries who had driven these Catholics to complain? Did they remember the recent meeting of avowed Orange delegates in the county courthouse of Armagh, with the authority of the Sheriff of Tyrone and sanctioned by the presence of the Sheriff of Armagh? Did they recollect the general proclamation put forth by that body, in behalf of the Orange Lodges of Ireland? This he put forth, not as an answer to the Hon. Gent. opposite, but as a statement of the case. Here were two great parties whose passions convulsed the land —the Orangemen at one side and the Catholic delegates at the other. The real question was, whether in such a state of things it was in human nature that justice could be calmly and equally administered between both. It was no imputation upon the people of Ireland to say, that the Government were bound to look with a close and vigilant eye to the administration of justice in such a country, exhibiting these frightful symptoms of civil dissension. (Hear.)—Then it was said, the Petition contained no fact—he lamented that the parties were so ill advised as to omit fact; but where was there none in the statement of his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham), only one of which had been contradicted—namely, the immaterial one of Sir Harcourt Lees not being a Magistrate for the county of Monaghan—was he not a Magistrate for the county of Louth?

Mr. GOULBURN.—"I have this day received a letter in answer to my specific inquiry, and he is not a Magistrate for any county in Ireland." (Hear.)

Mr. ABERCROMBY repeated, that the fact was immaterial; but why not answer the case of Major Sirr, against whom in 1802 a verdict had been found for an assault and wrongful imprisonment? The case of Sir H. Lees was merely problematical: it was a mere matter of opinion, whether he ought or ought not to be a magistrate; but not so as to Major Sirr: his utter disqualification was established, and yet for years he was permitted to retain a situation of great influence and public responsibility. With respect to the magistracy generally, one observation had been made by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) which had struck him forcibly, it was his statement, when accounting for the recent removals from the list of the magistracy, that many were found to make a private profession of the administration of justice. It was singular, that on a late occasion, when an Hon. Friend (Mr. S. Rice) had said that there were magistrates in Ireland who sold justice, it was indignantly denied by Gentlemen opposite, amid cheers as loud as he had heard this night (hear, hear), and yet how came the admission, that the fact then denied was indisputably correct? With respect to any reflections which had been cast upon the Irish Magistracy, he would acknowledge that he thought the Government, for what they had effected towards their reformation, were entitled to the greatest credit. Since the year 1807, when he had first the honour of a seat in that House, not a single Session had occurred in which some Honourable Member had not submitted a motion to Parliament, touching the necessity that existed for such a reform. The application, however had been invariably rejected until 1822, when the attempt solicited had been at last made: but clear it was that meanwhile the evil to which the remedy had been so long denied had been suffered to remain unalleviated. Then as to the case of the Sub-Sheriff's, what had been said by the Honourable Member for the Galway (Mr. Daly) on that subject, fully confirmed the statement first made by the other Honourable Gentleman. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Col. Barry) had said if a particular case of grievance was made out he would be willing that a remedy should be extended to it. But this was not the proper way in which to meet such Petition. The proper way was to deal with it as Members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) As a Member of Parliament, he (Mr. Abercromby) was bound to take care to the utmost of his power that law and justice should be equally administered throughout the kingdom. Now it had been admitted, that so far as regarded the Sub-Sheriffs of Ireland, this was not the case; and that single circumstance was sufficient to induce the house to listen to the prayer of the Petition, conceived, though it might be, in general terms. Authorities had been already cited to the House. authorities continued from the year 1797 to the year 1822, to prove that circumstance. The authority of Lord Redesdale's speech in the House of Lords, last year further, confirmed it, and now, on all hands, and by men of all parties, the truth and foundation of Mr. Justice Fletcher's first Charge was admitted. The pamphlet that contained it had been corrected by the Learned Judge before its publication, so that its correctness could admit of no doubt; and this again sanctioned the statements that had been made about the Sub-Sheriffs. In respect of the observations which had fallen from the Member for Cavan, when speaking of Judge Fletcher's second Charge, the Right Hon. Gentleman was clearly mistaken in one particular; for the fact was, it was not declared at Cavan, but at Monaghan. It was unnecessary for him (Mr. Abercromby) to quote any part of that Charge, seeing that it must remain in full force and impression upon the minds and recollections of all the people of Ireland. (Hear.) There was one part of the case to-night brought forward, which remained, he grieved to say, quite unanswered; and, till the facts themselves were contradicted, he did trust that his Hon. and Learned Friend could by no means be driven from the position he had taken. (Hear.) What he was alluding to was this—a great deal had been said as to the impropriety of the means or mode by which the letter of Mr. Saurin had been acquired. As to the mode of obtaining it, however, that was a matter with which he (Mr Abercromby) had nothing at all to do. The letter itself, or the matter of the letter, was before the House; and the sole question was, whether the House, as he conceived it was clearly bound to do, should use the facts connected with it for the benefit of the proposed inquiry?—(Hear, hear.) He thought much might be said on this? not that the letter had been so used, but that it had been used in no other way. (Hear, hear.) He would go further and protest, that had such a letter come into his own possession, he should have considered himself guilty of a breach of duty towards the people of Ireland, if he had not relied, in their behalf, upon the case it contained, a case which could not be overthrown. For what was it? It was the case of the King's Attorney-General addressing a letter to the Lord Chief Justice, going circuit—a letter of a most extraordinary nature. And what the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham)

had said in relation to this letter of Sarfin was well worthy of the House's attentive observation. One of the arguments which in this epistle the Learned Judge was recommended to use was to this effect:—having sat the gentlemen of the jury into his own room, he was instructed to bias their minds in this way—"let the gentlemen be admonished, that if they don't take care, the Protestants will be thrown into the back ground, as the Roman Catholics were formerly." What could be the line of argument taken by the Judge upon the Bench when the argument he was urged to use in his room was, that Grand Jurors ought to take care to exclude all Roman Catholics from place or power? (Hear.) It was to be put to those gentlemen, as matter of intimidation, that if they failed to do so, they would be thrown into the back ground, as the Catholics had previously been. Care was to be taken to show that this opposed feeling, as between Protestants and Catholics, was to be encouraged rather than repressed. The Chief Secretary for Ireland had asked "why, if Judge Fletcher entertained these opinions which he had promulgated, why did he not still more strongly enforce upon Government than he had done, the necessity of such reforms as he had suggested. To this it might readily be answered, that Mr. Justice Fletcher had already done every thing in his power, and had determined finally upon the course he adopted, because all private means of obtaining redress had become hopeless. (Hear.) He (Mr. Abercromby) upon the whole did think, that though it had been truly said that no particular case of grievance was laid in this Petition, it was impossible for the House, notwithstanding, to withhold its consent from the motion of his Hon. and Learned Friend. (Hear.)

Colonel BARRY begged to explain. All he could say as to the second Charge of Mr. Justice Fletcher was, that there was a charge delivered by him at Cavan, or elsewhere, which Judge Fletcher himself told him had been very much misrepresented.

Mr. R. MARTIN said, that if the Petitioners had applied to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, as Counsel, he would not have advised them to present such an inflammatory Petition, and told them, in his emphatic tone, that the House of Commons was not to be bullied. It was he contended, impossible to have a better Magistracy of Ireland; though he must admit that they were sometimes warped by local prejudices. The Honourable Member (Mr. Martin) then animadverted on the utter impossibility of proceeding in the matter of any Petition prevented so late in the Session as the 26th of June, and having censured the judicial conduct and character of the late Judge Fletcher, he recommended the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) to move next Session for a Committee of inquiry, which Committee might adjourn to Ireland: but as to this Petition he could not give it his support.

Mr. Secretary PEEL promised to confine himself very strictly in what he had to say, to the consideration of the matter strictly before the House. When he stated to the House that out of 84 days which had been this session devoted to the despatch of public business, no less than 49 had been appropriated to the discussion of Irish subjects (Hear, hear), it would easily be imagined how disposed he felt to confine himself within the limits he proposed. The question here then, was shortly this—whether the House should have recourse to the very unusual proceeding of referring this Petition to a Committee of Courts of Justice—a proceeding that had not been resorted to by the Legislature for the space of 120 years past. (Hear, hear.) It was then adopted upon express allegations of corruption in one of the Judges. Now he (Mr. Peel) wished to know whether in the speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, or in the Petition itself, any ground for such a Petition as this had been laid?—(Hear.) He had heard it called the Petition of the Roman Catholics; but, opposed as he had been to that large important body of his Majesty's subjects, on the question of Emancipation, as it was called, he rose in order to rescue them from the charge of having been privy to, or in any way connected with it, couched as it was in such unbecoming, indeed he had almost said, such ferocious language. It could never be imagined that the Roman Catholics of Ireland could be parties to representations of this kind—"that the Corporation of Dublin is disgraced by the foulest corruption, and has been robbed of upwards of a million of money by these abandoned peculators." (Hear, hear, hear.) Would the Roman Catholics of Ireland, had they been satisfied even that these statements were well founded, have disgraced themselves by such language, without at the same time setting forth facts to warrant its use? (Hear). But on this subject some information had been already laid before the House in the course of the inquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin. With respect to the civil proceedings and conduct of that Corporation of Dublin, and its expenditure, a Committee had been appointed to inquire, had pursued its inquiries for three months, and was still sitting up stairs. But it was most remarkable, that in this Petition, which dealt so largely on general averments, no specific or particular fact was stated. He called on the House, therefore, to suspend its judgment altogether on the subject matter. Even the Honourable and Learned Gentleman himself, like a skillful orator, had taken occasion to complain of this defect in the beginning of his speech; and had endeavoured to account for it on one of the most whimsical and extraordinary principles that could well be imagined—namely, that the facts imputed by the general averments of the Petitioners were so notorious, that the Petitioners thought it unnecessary to recapitulate them. In passing he (Mr. Sec. Peel) would observe of this general language that the Petition itself was more in the declamatory style of a condemned tragedy, than of any representation to the legislature. Other reasons might be assigned for the omission of any particular facts; and as to the general assertions, many Hon. Gentlemen, some friendly and others opposed to the Catholic cause, had that evening come forward to contradict every one of them, and to declare them in all respects unfounded. The Hon. Member for Cork, for instance, (Mr. C. H. Hutchinson), a gentleman from whom he (Mr. Peel) generally differed on political subjects, but whom he could never hear, and on no occasion more so than this evening—without feeling the strongest disposition to do every justice to the manliness, the uprightness, and the integrity of his intentions, and the honesty with which he expressed them (Hear. hear)—the Hon. Member for Cork denied all these accusations about the bad administration of justice in Ireland, the bad conduct of the Judges, or the malpractices of the Juries. He denied them totally in all cases which were within his own observation and knowledge, and especially in Cork. Now the House should know that this Petition was, in fact, transmitted from a Society called the Catholic Association, now sitting in Dublin. (Hear, hear.) Ten years ago, the Catholic Association was also sitting; and at the instigation of that body a very able work was composed, called, "the Penal Laws of Ireland." The author received the thanks and rewards of that Association; and in that book, too, there were many of these general assertions respecting the Administration of Justice in Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman then read a passage from the book, imputing partiality and denial of justice to the Irish Government. There was but one particular instance quoted, and to that the House would very carefully attend. It was stated that at the Summer Assizes for Kilkenny, in the years 1810, a Roman Catholic farmer was tried for a capital offence; that he was found guilty and sentenced; that he was a man of substance, and that between his condemnation and his execution his innocence was made manifest; but that finally he was hanged, protesting publicly his innocence. There were some very shocking circumstances attending this case (it was added) which the Duke of Rutland's Government would find it difficult to explain.—Now for this publication a prosecution was instituted against the Printer, to whom it was intimated, however, that no proceedings would be had, provided he would give up his author's name. The prosecution was pursued; and it turned out, that Burry, the individual alluded to, had been tried twice—once before Lord Norbury, and once before Mr. Baron George. In the first instance he was indicted on two counts; one being for maliciously firing a pistol with intent to kill a man, the other for being found with the pistol on his person when seized. As the law stood, the Judge charged the Jury that one was a capital, the other a transportable offence. On the transportable offence he was tried and acquitted: but on the other, being remitted to another tribunal, by another Judge and Jury, he was found guilty and executed according to his sentence. The Right Hon. Gentleman then cited a passage from the speech of Mr. Solicitor-General Bush, in a libel cause in Ireland, wherein it was shown that a man who was said to have been acquitted on a charge of murder because he was a Protestant, had been so acquitted under the direction of Mr. Justice Osborn and Mr. Baron, M'Cleland, by reason of his insanity—a direction which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite, immediately on being informed of the fact, did himself call upon the House to acquiesce in. This was the case of Walter Hall, (in 1812)—the only other specific grievance of which he (Mr. Peel,) among all the general imputations that had been so falsely cast on the administration of justice in Ireland, had ever heard. With respect to the appointment of Magistrates, Lord Manners must rely upon information, and the rule which he laid down for his own guidance was, not to attend to the recommendation of Members, who might be supposed to be biased by political partialities; but acted on the recommendation of Privy Counsellors and Governors of Counties.

It was true that on the disturbance which had occurred in the North of Ireland, the troops were compelled to withdraw, as they could not act, no Magistrate being present. But why was no Magistrate present? Because Lord Manners had recently withdrawn an individual from the commission of the peace, who had been accused of acting under strong party feelings. As to Major Sirr, he did not think it quite fair in the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to cast reflections on that gentleman, and rely as an authority on the speech of Mr. Curran. If the case against Major Sirr had been so strong, why, he would ask, did not Mr. Ponsonby and the Duke of Bedford, remove him from the Commission of the Peace? He asked this, not as intending any imputation against the Duke of Bedford or Mr. Ponsonby, for not so acting, but as the strongest possible inference that the trial did not produce such damning proofs against Major Sirr, as had been supposed. The whole of the six years, during which he (Mr. Peel) had been acquainted with Major Sirr, he never knew any individual less disposed to exert authority unduly.—With respect to another point, the Charges of Mr. Justice Fletcher, he (Mr. Peel), for very obvious reasons, felt desirous of saying as little as possible. He had the original Charge of Mr. Justice Fletcher in his hand, and as it differed very materially in some important particulars from that which had been stated, he was at least justified in saying, that the Charges of the Learned Judge were tainted with political partialities. He was rather surprised that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman should have referred to the letter of Mr. Saurin, since he had last year, on a very proper feeling, declined to make it the subject of discussion in that House; and though the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had now thought proper to do so, he (Mr, Peel) would not refer to that letter, for he never would admit that that document was legitimately before the public, and to make it the subject of discussion in that House, would be destructive of that confidence which ought to exist between master and servant, and would be holding out a bribe to the latter to betray the former. (Hear.) On Mr. Saurin himself the Right Hon. Gentleman then pronounced a warm eulogium. On the charge made against Lord Norbury, for what appeared to be a joke, and for which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman appeared to have no better authority than a newspaper statement, and he (Mr. Peel) knew that there was scarcely a joke in Dublin which was not imputed to Lord Norbury, and he doubted, if it had been correctly stated, whether much of that improper levity which appeared to attach to it would have had place. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had fairly admitted that all allowances must be made for the customs and manners of the country; and though he (Mr. Peel) might approve of the solemnity with which such things were conducted in this country, yet he must regard the difference of character; and he could assure the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that he (Mr. Peel) was as anxious as himself to exclude politics from the Bench. The Petition which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had presented was destitute of facts but the Hon. and Learned Gentleman did himself supply the deficiency by his statements. But to show what the value of the Hon. and Learned Gent's statements were, he would recall to the recollection of the House what he had said on the debate a few nights ago on the subject of the Court of Chancery, and speaking of Lord Manners. The Right Honorable Gentleman then read from a Paper of the 6th inst. " that almost all the judgments of that Noble Judge, in one particular year, which had been appealed from, had been reversed by the Lord Chancellor of England. It seemed that upon an average of ten years, out of 100 appeals from the judgments of the Irish Chancellor, fifty of these sentences had been reversed. God knew, after this, it could hardly be said that the question before the House had been raised, or any misrepresentation had been suggested, in a spirit of hostility to this Learned and Noble Lord, of whom he was entitled to say, that in pronouncing judgment he was wrong about once in two times!" That was the report, and he believed it was correctly given, but what was the case? Why that in 13 years there had been 2,700 decrees pronounced by Lord Manners, and 11 only of his judgments had been reversed in the whole time. There had been 22 appeals only in the 13 years, and only 11 had been reversed. So that if he had correctly understood the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, he must make a deduction from his accuracy of about 22,000 per cent. Not any representations had ever been made by Mr. Justice Fletcher of any improper corrections having taken place, and that was a strong proof that criminal justice was not administered so improperly as the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had endeavoured to show it had. He (Mr. Peel) never could believe that the Petition was intended to induce the House to enter on a calm inquiry, but that it proceeded from bad party purposes. He therefore never would consent to give currency to the imputations contained by founding any Parliamentary proceeding upon it, and still less would he consent to found on it, the proceeding of referring it to the Grand Committee.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in reply, said that those who had not heard his opening speech, which he was fortunate enough to deliver to a different audience from those who had heard the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Peel) might have supposed from the speech of this Gentleman that his statements were diametrically opposite to what they actually were. As to the pamphlet of Mr. Scully, for he was the author of the pamphlet on the Penal Law, he (Mr. B.) had carefully abstained from taking from it one single statement—not that he was insensible to its great merits and to its accurate and important information (and that accuracy was borne testimony to him by a most temperate advocate of the Catholic Claims, Mr. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn), but because he knew that if he made it the authority of any fact, the conviction of the publisher would be thrown in his face. Yet the Right Honourable Gentleman had made the refutation of the statement in this pamphlet a main part of his speech, which while he had passed over very lightly what he (Mr. B.) actually relied on, He, had however, to give his personal thanks to the Honourable Member for Galway (Mr. R. Martin), for the exceedingly jocose notice he had been pleased to take of his address. He had never heard a more successful piece of mimickry-if he might be allowed to call it so, " on these or any other boards' (a laugh); and he could not help congratulating the Right Hon. Secretary, who was generally called the manager (laughing) that so eminent a performer had closed his theatrical career this season, with so excellent a performance. (Laughter.) In answering his statements respecting Lord Chancellor Manners, the Right Hon. Secretary had gone merely against his (Mr. B's) credit as a witness—He had stated the number of decrees to the whole number of appeals 50 to 100. The Right Honourable Secretary had stated them at 11 out of 22, which was exactly the same proportion, one half of the whole number brought under the the review of the superior tribunal. If he seriously inferred from this, that on application to the Court of Chancery there was only an even chance whether the decision was right or wrong, he should be guilty of a degree of exaggeration. This was matter of inference, and it had been exposed as far as it was capable of exposure by the Solicitor-General on a former evening. But if this was an exaggeration, neither could he admit on the other hand the inference of the Lord Chancellor Manners, from the comparison of the number of reversals with the number of causes decided not with the appeals lodged. " I must own, continued Mr. Brougham, " that I have not that deep respect which the Right Honourable Secretary professes for Lord Chancellor Manners. I speak the general tone of the Bar; as a Lawyer, he was unknown in England before his elevation to the Bench. I have heard him since as a lawyer, and a Judge, and a politician, combined in one. Why am I dragged into this discussion? Why am I compelled to bring into question the conduct of Judges who were not necessarily connected with my statement? I must confess, the reason why I feel towards that learned person less respect than I might otherwise have deemed him entitled to, was his conduct on the queen's trial—a conduct which excited indignation and disgust; the words " that woman," pronounced in such a tone, and followed up with such a statement of the notions of law as called forth from the truly learned Keeper of Seals in England, what was felt by every one present to be a rebuke with a correction. The Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Brougham said) had entered upon his defence of Mr. Saurin and Lord Norbury in a spirit of true gallantry and good feeling, which must have raised him in the opinions of those who heard him. Mr. B.'s) observations, in reference to Mr. Saurin's letter, had been directed almost entirely against Lord Norbury, in whom it was more criminal not to have expressed his indignation at the receipt of such a letter than in Mr. Saurin to have written it. Though the Right Honourable Secretary made it a matter of charge against him (Mr. B.), that he at all referred to it he thought, he should have been guilty of a piece of squeamishness and pedantry, if he had omitted notice of a document on which the Catholics mainly relied in the debates which had given rise to the present Petition. He had known nothing of the letter before it was published, and he disapproved of the means by which such private documents were obtained for public and other penal purposes as fully and heartily as the Right Houourable Secretary. " The means" continued Mr. B. by which such documents are obtained, are often among the most disgusting offences against the very being of society, and are thus worthy of all the reprobation of the Right Honourable Secretary. Every honourable mind must shudder at the method of bribing servants to betray their masters: aye,

and their mistresses also producing them personally too, day after as we once beheld them, and when th exhibited to this astonished, insulted, almost degraded nation, and to the sun, rouded its face at such horrors. The n. Gentleman, after the disgust which s felt, and has very naturally expressed, such practices, how must he feel in assoc with the other Ministers of the Crown, wit exception, indeed, of the Right Hon. Se try for Foreign Affairs, whose disgust at tho roceedings was well known; and his Right . and Learned Friend the President of the rd of Controul whose upright mind must hav evolted at such baseness? But the other Mi sters, how can he meet them, especially L rd Chancellor Eldon, the old Friend and adviser of the Princess of Wales--who made he his tool for his political purposes (hear, hear, and a cry of question.) Aye, Sir! question you may well call. This it is that clings to your conscience; this it is that shews itself in your subdued tones, when you would vainly attempt to clamour down what can neither be doubted, nor denied, nor palliated. We, rselves, are a party! We have a green bag in our possession, full on the fruits of the violation of every domestic confidence, a bag we received with open arms, and which if I had not by accident averted, the discussion would have been opened by men possessed with malice, fury and animosity, sprung from the most sordid, political calculations, possessed with the most rancorous passions, born from the most sordid ones that ever possessed any animal above a fiend. This bag was filled by documents, by practices, compared with which the worst of those by which it is possible to imagine that Mr. Saurin's letter had been procured rose into something respectable." The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then observed, that he had not rested any argument on the assertion as to Sir Harcourt Lees which he had mentioned (though on what he considered good authority), parenthetically, and he contended, whatever was said by the Member for Galway, that Mr. Justice Fletcher was superior, as an authority for soundness of judgment, to Mr, Baron Smith. The eulogium of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Hutchinson) on the judges, Grand Jury, Petty Jury and every one connected with the County of Cork, was directly opposed to other testimony. It reminded him of a Learned Person, Mr. Hargrave, who, when he had been appointed Recorder of Liverpool, was on his return from his first Sessions, loud in praise of every thing connected with the seat of his elevation—justices, attorneys, parties in civil causes, all excellent in their way. "But the prisoners," said Mr. Jekyll (as the prisoners were the only class that had not been praised), "what do you say of the prisoners?" "Why really, replied Mr. Hargrave, for their situation and considering circumstances, they seemed" as worthy a set of men as you would meet with" (A laugh.)" His Honourable Friend's eulogy was suspicious. Generally speaking, the twelve Judges were pure! *Generally* speaking! what should we think of such an eulogy in England! To "Generally," would be retorted "aye, and particularly too,—shew us a corrupt Judge." As to the argument that there were no appeals to the Court of King's Bench, and that there were few new trials, it was well known that writs of error to the King's Bench only could take place on technicalities, and the new trials were only granted in the Court, out of which the record issued. The praise heaped upon the King's Bench was, by implication, a censure on the other Courts. When it was said "all the four Judges of the King's Bench are pure," it was an acknowledgment that all the Judges in the two other Courts were not pure. In conclusion, Mr. Brougham implored the House not to reject the Petition. They should overlook faults of style or violence of expression "You are not in a situation," he said, "to sit as cold critics on the language of an injured people. You cannot blame them if they go a little too far in complaining of evils which it is your business to redress, which you have not redressed. I call on you once more to redress these wrongs. Ireland is discontented. Ireland is in danger. Those who have never been alarmed before are alarmed now; and while we yet talk, Ireland may be in flames. Open the doors of that great Committee, which, if it be not a mere mockery, cannot be better employed than in receiving a Petition so important, and the effect will be to lessen the danger—to mitigate animosities. I pray you in the name of six millions of your fellow subjects, who implore from you justice and protection—I pray you in the name of Ireland, the peace of which is broken—and last of all, I pray you in the name of the whole empire, which, as an empire, cannot survive the loss of Ireland." (Hear, hear).

The Hon. C. H. HUTCHINSON, in explanation, repeated, that if the Petitioners asserted that justice was not fairly administered to them by the judges of the land because they were Catholics, they stated what was false; if they stated that Grand and Petty Juries in the south of Ireland did not administer justice fairly to them because they were Catholics, they stated what was false? for the greater part of the juries of that part of the country were themselves Catholics. This was what he had said, and he was surprised at the very gross misrepresentation of his sentiments which had been given by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham.)

Mr. BROUGHAM said his Honourable Friend had used very strong language as applying to what he had said. He was sure his Honourable Friend did not mean to quarrel with him, but if he did, he could assure him that he (Mr. Brougham) would not quarrel with him. He objected to the terms used by his Honourable Friend, principally because they happened to have no foundation.

The House divided—

For the Motion, 59—Against it, 139—Majority, 80

Adjourned at half-past two.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BROUGHAM AND MR. CANNING.—These gentlemen, the other evening, displayed their skill in theoretical shuttlecock and battledore for their own amusement and the edification of the country. Mr. Brougham, in putting a question to the Right Hon. Secretary relative to the reported designs of the Holy Alliance on Switzerland, observed that "the *least* part of the *lesser* statement, if founded on fact, was *much* too *much* to be told." It was too *much* for Mr. Canning to be met thus in his own way. and he observed, tha "if the *least* part of the *lesser* of the Honourable and learned Ge d be *much* too *much*, it may be a s im to know that the *least* part of that *lesser* ment is *much more* than his Majesty's Go ment are informed of." This wa of the *whole* that passed on the occasion; and it brings to our recollection a notable speech and reply which are said to have been made within the walls of the same Honourable House. A speaker, whose name is immate , rose, and thus delivered himself with a degree of solemnity suitable to the occasion:—"Mr. Speaker, have we laws, or have we not laws? If we have laws, and those laws are not observed, for what purpose are they made?" A member, on the other side of the House, immediately rose and delivered the following paraphrase on what had fallen from the learned gentleman, who had just sat down:—Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman who has last spoken, speak to the purpose, or did he not speak to the purpose? If he did speak to the purpose, to what purpose did he speak!"

[FROM THE BATH HERALD.]—At the Eton Montem, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, we are informed that a pleasing rencontre took place between the two great political opponents, Messrs. Canning and Brougham, who met in the school yard, and shook hands in the most cordial manner.

A PEEP INTO THE PANDEMONIUM;

BEING,

A PANDECT of the WHOLE Science of GAMBLING—the Play HOUSES—the Proprietors—their GAMES—HOURS—STAKES—the FREQUENTERS—THEIR HISTORY—PRACTICES, & ANECDOTES—No. 4.

"Quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt."—SENECA,

THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

Poor parson A——e; the notice of him in our last, has, we are afraid, done something to effect an abridgment of his pleasures. We have not since had the gratification of seeing the reverend divine with his Joliffe Shallow, and spannew dennet, and bit of blood, squaring his elbows among the *Rouès* of Bond-street. Surely the parson is not *ashamed* of his *calling*. The orthodox minister of the first metropolitan hell should be above even the *suspicion* of shame: or has he determined to be *scarce* till the new cabriolet is launched, and the rich cellar of champaign, purchased at Robins's the other day, is uncorked, to give *éclat* to the reverend gambler's new views and speculations: we shall be with him, he may depend upon it. We have received some information on the subject of his connexion with Lord and Lady H——ke, which, added to the memoirs of the French landlady, & two or three other interesting stories, will make a very amusing chapter, and shall be reserved for a proper opportunity.

Of all the disgraceful scenes which deform the metropolis, the most vicious and ruinous is that of the fashionable hells, for *rouge et noir* gambling; and it is matter of ment and reproach, that they have yet undisturbed by the law, and hitherto the public press. At this time no eighteen of these sinks of iniquity are open for the purpose of fraud and seduction in noon-day, and not less than half that number profane the sabbath by their diabolical and sinful practices. Although the metropolis has been time out of mind infested with the imps of play, it has only been within

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

the last [illegible] years that they have dared thus o[illegible] pursue the practice in the broad face o[illegible] may be impossible to entirely suppress [illegible]mbling, but surely some legislati[illegible] might be found which would d[illegible]ds of well-organized gamblers now spread their nets for the unwary, and [illegible] their infamous courses in the very centre [illegible]ociety, and in the neighbourhood of the throne and the two houses of parliament.

The next house of importance to the Gothic Hall is the corner of Bennett-street, St. James's, kept by A—d—ge, Ma—z—gi and Co., late [illegible]—dr—. This is generally denominated the Dandy House: here the most elegant suppers are gratuitously given to the infatuated punters, as an inducement to play; the most intoxicating wines are freely distributed, and every luxury provided that can lull suspicion, and promote the views of the experienced sharper. The stakes here are from five shillings to one hundred pounds, but, as at the Gothic Hall, for any sum the punter pleases, by its being previously named to the banker. Many of the young officers of the guards, and some clerical associates, will remember their reverses in this house while they live. It was here that young R——y was first initiated into this dreadful vice, and afterwards ruined of all the property bequeathed to him by his lamented father; yet, such is the infatuation of this young man, that he still continues a constant visitant at all the notorious hells, being by far more attentive to the study of *rouge et noir* than to the honourable and lucrative profession, which rendered his father one of the brightest ornaments of society. As a proof of the destructive effects of such associations, we shall here relate an anecdote of this young man, which, we are sorry to say, is by no means a singular occurrence among the dissipated and thoughtless, who, driven to desperation, seize on any circumstance to recover some portion of their losses. This young sprig of fashion, and student of Lincoln's Inn, after losing in one night upwards of seven hundred pounds went to a pawn broker's in Jermyn-street, disrobed himself of his shirt, pledged it for the paltry sum of eight shillings, then buttoned up sans linen, and returned to the table, where he won about one hundred pounds of his money back again; and, will it be believed, made his boast of the degrading circumstance which had enabled him to resume the same.

The Potato Merchant.—Mr. L—e, a most singular and eccentric character, is among the frequenters here. Puffed, powdered, and perfumed, this sly old fox contrives nightly to win a considerble sum, in conjunction with the bankers, and his *quondam* friend, Diggory Drench, who never fails to ply the young and inexperienced with plenty of wine. The evangelist will do well to suspend his visits to this place, lest Dr. B. should hear of and report him to the sect.

L—F—x, M. P., has paid dearly for his visits both here and in King-street. It is no unusal circumstance to see this gentleman minus 1,000*l.* in a night's play.

Bishop Blaze.—The Bl—heim parson is a constant attendant in Bennett-street when in town; and, although generally unfortunate, still continues the destructive vice. We advise him to attend to this hint, it will save both his money and character.

The Neptune.—Capt. M—l, the son of a dignitary of the church, frequents this house, and is, generally speaking, a morose unlucky dog at play, which it is hoped will eventually cure him of the vice. Away from the gaming table there does not exist a more pleasant, cheerful com-[illegible]

The Le[illegible]apt. P—m, is the most desperate player who frequents Bennett-street. The noble captain is the terror of the banks, from the boldness of his play: he has, we understand, lately been fortunate; but let him beware, the lure is thrown out only the more securely to work his ruin.

We have a list of upwards of sixty persons who are constant frequenters of this house, some of whom, including the Wine Merchant, who was recently above 4,000*l.* minus, shall not pass unnoticed.

On the subject of gambling houses we have received many important letters, the contents of which shall, in due time, appear. From the mass of these contributions upon our table we have selected the following, as conveying some useful information to those who are now engaged in suppressing these infamous receptacles.

Sir,—It being your object to expose the tricks played at the different "Hells," the knowledge of a few circumstances which have taken place in those sinks of infamy, may not be unacceptable to you. Allow me to send you the following, for the correctness of which I can vouch. Some short time after the parson had opened his Saloon, No. 6, Pall Mall, he found out that some forgeries had been committed upon his bank, with respect to the introduction of ivory counters which were then in use; he laid a wager with one of his partners, that before 24 hours, he would detect the person who brought them to the house. A gentleman who had been in the daily habit of playing at his table, happened to be sent for by a friend, with whom he had made an appointment, and as it was in the middle of a deal he did not wish to disturb the game by getting change for 16 counters he had left, and told the croupier he would take them away, and return and play them in the evening. During his absence, a set of silver counters were substituted in lieu of the ivory, and when he came in the evening, he found to his astonishment, that he was not permitted to take them; they were alleged to be forgeries. The gentleman protested against such usage, and said he had received them at the table in the morning, and appealed to one of the croupiers, who confirmed his statements. but said that nothing could be done until Mr. A——e made his appearance. When he came he examined the tokens, and declared eight out of sixteen to be false, charged the gentleman with having had *them made*. and said he had a *person* in the house who was ready to swear he had given him an order to make fourteen pounds worth. The gentleman demanded to be confronted with him, and upon questioning the man whether he had ever employed him, he declared he had never seen him in his life, nor was he like the person he gave Mr. A——e a description of: upon which reverence got in a great passion, and swore with many oaths they *were* both *a set* of *swindlers*, and that his opinion was not in the least altered respecting the transaction, and that he had now won his wager. The parson could bully in safety as *he knew* the *gentleman could not resent any insult he might offer, being bound over by his friends not* to play; if it were known he was in the habit of so doing he *would lose a considerable annuity*; of this person the parson made selection as an instrument to win his wager. I know the gentleman; he is incapable of any dishonourable action, and the last man who would traffic in forged counters,

Saint A——se is at present in his zenith, reaping a golden harvest. The principal prop and pillar of his saloon is a Bearing, from which he realized 10,000*l*, some two weeks since; he has also at his command, a Golden Ball, from which his reverence extracts the precious metals, not by alchymy but by main chance. Also the Radnor Goose, (B—v—e,) which never fails on each succeeding night to to lay a golden egg on his hazard table.

No. 77, Jer[illegible]t. G. P—e.—At this house, on the 9th inst[illegible] young gentleman after having lost his all[illegible] out and pawned his watch and seals; lo[illegible]ain, and requested the loan of a pound, w[illegible]a refused him. This P—e having been r[illegible]l requested by the wife and relatives of th[illegible]man, not to admit him, as he was involv[illegible]elf in ruin; will you believe no notic[illegible] taken of it, and as long as P—e knew he [illegible]oney, he never ceased to encourage his c[illegible] to his house; this is a circumstance to [illegible] you ought to give publicity. I shall from t[illegible] to time take the liberty of making you a[illegible]inted with every circumstance that may co[illegible] my knowledge respecting this gentry.

The white [illegible]se, No. 3, Cleveland Row, is set up by the h[illegible]ourable Colonel T—f—n, and a French ba[illegible]er named P—r—n. You have omitted to n[illegible]ce the house in Park-place, which is kept by F—l—r and Mons. P—t—t. Rouge et Noir is played at the first; and hazard, hazard only, at the second. You have no doubt heard of the elopement of the soi disant Baron de V—x, it was caused by the following circumstance: A——e made him sign articles of partnership; the baron did this without knowing the liability he was under to pay any engagements of the patron. Next day when he was at dinner the conversation turning upon that subject, a friend warned him of his danger. Without more ceremony the baron laid down his knife and fork, went to the coach-office, took his place for Dover, and in less than half an hour, bad adieu to London, and next day landed at Calais; he left the baroness to find her way after him by herself.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Fitz-Allan

[No. V. *of the Gaz. of Fashion.*

The Newspaper.

Gums for chilblains, corns, and bunnions,
Welsh procession, leaks and onions;
Sad Saint Stephen bored by praters,
Dale and Co. champagne creators;
Spain resolved to spurn endurance,
Economie Life Insurance;
Young man absent from his own house,
Body at Saint Martin's bonehouse;
Search for arms in county Kerry,
Deals, Honduras, Pondicherry,
Treadmill, Haydon, Tom and Jerry,
Pall-Mall, Allen, chairs and tables,
Major Cartwright, iron cables;
Smithfield, price of veal and mutton,
Villa half a mile from Sutton;
Yearly meeting, lots of Quakers,
Freehold farm of forty acres;
Duke of Angouleme, despatches,
Thatch'd-house tavern, glees and catches;
Coburg, wonderful attraction.
Plunket, Playhouse, Orange faction,
Consols eighty and a fraction.
Sales of sail-cloth, silk and camblet,
Kean in Shylock, Young in Hamlet;
Sad effects of random shooting,
Mermaid tavern, box at Tooting,
Water-colour exhibition,
Kemble's statue, Hone's petition;
Chateaubriand, Cape Madeira,
Longwood, Montholon, O'Meara;
Jerry Bentham's lucubrations,
Hume's critique on army rations,
Ex-officio informations
Wapping Docks choke full of Butter,
Senna, sponges, cream of Tartar;
Willow bonnets, plank and timber.
Mops, molasses, tallow, timber;
Horse Bazaar, the Life of Hayley,
Little Waddington, Old Bailey;
Gibbs and Howard, Gunter's ices,
Thoughts upon the present crisis;
Sweeting's Alley, sales by taper,
Lamp, Sir Humphry, noxious vapour,
Stocks——Sum total—Morning Paper.

[*New Monthly Mag.*

BOMBAY—Printed for the *Proprietors*, in Rampart Row No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the Purvoe *who will pay due attention to their orders.*